

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

NEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889.

NUMBER 31.

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

**PAUL VAN DERVOORT**, of Nebraska, has been appointed superintendent of mails at Omaha, Neb., and Henry A. Thomas, of Massachusetts, has been appointed superintendent of mails at Boston, vice J. Peter Hughes, resigned.

The acting Comptroller of the Currency has appointed George McNeil, of Minneapolis, receiver of the First National Bank at Anoka, Minn., which failed last April.

**SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOOT**, the new British Minister to the United States, arrived in Washington on the 23d.

**DURING** March past, 29,805 immigrants came to the United States, 36,931 during March, 1888.

**TREASURER HYATT** has returned to Washington from New York. He says that the count at the sub-treasury are forging ahead at a rapid rate and are now handling about \$15,000,000 of gold a day. He expects that the count there will be concluded by May 4.

The crowd of office-seekers about the White House continues very large, but only a favored few are admitted to President Harrison's presence.

The Secretary of State has been informed that Russia will send delegates to the marine conference which is to meet at Washington on October 16 next.

**MINISTER DENBY** reports to the State Department that the Emperor of China assumed the reins of government March 4. **SECRETARY BLAINE**, who has been indisposed, was feeling much better on the 25th, but owing to the inclement weather he did not deem it prudent to go to the State Department. For this reason the presentation of the new British Minister to the President was deferred.

**CHARLES W. FINE**, of Connecticut, has been appointed chief of a division of the Pension Office, vice General J. B. Cort, dismissed. **GEORGE W. GALT**, chief of a division in the Pension Office, has also been dismissed.

**EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN E. ELLIS**, of Louisiana, died at Washington on the 25th of heart failure. He had served five terms in Congress and was forty-eight years old.

**THERE** was extra session talk recently in Washington, the idea being that Congress would be called together in the fall.

**COLONEL DUDLEY** says he has been misrepresented in what he said disparagingly of President Harrison.

**THERE** was an aggregate of 580 pension certificates issued by the certificate division of the Pension Office on the 25th. The list includes certificates for original pensions, reissues, increases, etc., and is the largest that has been made in one day since Commissioner Tanner's installation.

**PATRICK FAHILL** jumped from Brooklyn bridge the other day and was taken in a dangerous condition to the hospital. Whether his intention was suicide or a jump for a wager was not known.

An application by **Anthony Comstock** for membership in U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., at Brooklyn, N. Y., was rejected, thirty-seven black balls being cast.

A **GREAT** gale came over the lake, striking Erie, Pa., on the afternoon of the 24th.

The nineteenth annual assembly of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church began in Philadelphia on the 24th.

The mammoth hotel at Rockaway Beach, near New York, was sold on the 24th for \$29,000.

The National Reform Association in Pittsburgh, Pa., adopted a resolution requesting President Harrison to mention Christ in state papers, especially Thanksgiving proclamations.

**ALBERT M. FREY**, who had held the pool championship for the past three years, died in New York recently.

The yacht **Coronet** which has sailed around the world, has returned to New York in good condition and with all well on board. **R. L. BUSH**, the owner, and his family were on the yacht. She left Gibraltar thirty-two days previously and encountered at least a half dozen storms without any serious mishap.

**CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY** gave a dinner the other night in New York to Whiteley Reid, Minister to France. Many notables were present.

**ANDREW D. BOGAR**, a prominent real estate dealer of New York City, committed suicide recently by shooting himself through the head.

The New York Senate has passed the Sixton Electoral Reform bill.

The glenham mill of the White Manufacturing Company at Rockville, Conn., has been shut down on account of a strike of 150 weavers, and its other mills will also close, throwing 400 employes out of work.

**JOSEPH DION**, the well known billiard player, has been declared insane by a sheriff's jury at New York.

**THERE** was a rumor that Judge Veazey, of Vermont, would be appointed to succeed Mr. Walker on the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

An accident occurred recently to a freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, causing fatal injuries to the engineer and fireman. The train ran onto a burning bridge over Roaring creek, near Wilkesbarre, wrecking forty cars. One brakeman was dangerously hurt.

A **LADY**, fifty-seven years old, fell from a fourth-story window in New York and was killed.

The business men of Portland, Me., have passed resolutions against any legislation tending to interrupt the present commercial relations with Canada.

**H. B. SPENCER**, the historian of Clarendon, N. H., died recently.

The Harlem Electric Light Company's old shops, a wooden church, a carriage factory and half a dozen tenements in upper New York City were destroyed by fire the other night, causing \$150,000 losses.

**THERE** was a collision on the B. & O., at Baltimore on the 26th. Vice-President Morton, General Schofield and Foraker, of Ohio, were on one of the trains, but they escaped unhurt. The only person injured was a trainman.

The Reading road demands that its employes shall sever connection with all labor organizations.

### THE WEST.

A **THEY** named McCarthy attempted to rob Collins & Son's bank at Ventura, Cal., by drawing a revolver on the cashier. He grabbed a package containing \$4,000, but was brought to surrender by the sheriff with a shotgun.

**REV. JAMES MCLEOD**, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, has been a guest of President and Mrs. Harrison at the White House.

The slaughter house and pork packing establishment of F. A. Lally & Co., on Spring Grove avenue, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire recently. The loss was nearly \$250,000.

On the other morning when eighteen colored non-union men arrived at the Allegheny Bessemer steel works at Duquesne, Pa., where a strike for an increase of wages was in progress, a number of strikers pulled their revolvers and threatened death to any who entered. After a parley the colored men agreed to go away, when their fares were paid back to Pittsburgh.

The exodus from the vicinity of Quebec into the States has never been so great as during the present year. Within the last few days 600 men have left for the brick yards of Massachusetts and other New England States.

The Rideau ship canal in Ontario was opened on the 23d, the earliest for fifty years.

**FREDERICK EBERSOLD**, at one time chief of police, has been appointed by Mayor Cregier, of Chicago, to be inspector of police, vice John Bonfield.

A **RAILROAD** official at Chicago states that he does not anticipate any strike on the Western roads this year.

The lower house of the Illinois Legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for any man not a member of the G. A. R. to wear a Grand Army badge.

**THREE** men died of congestive chills in one night on claims near Oklahoma City.

A **MAIL** route has been established between Guthrie and Lisbon, in Oklahoma.

In the Pacific Derby at San Francisco on the 23d the **Car** made a mile and one-half in 2:38, the fastest Derby ever run in America, beating the record of 2:36 1/2 made by Ben All in 1886 and that of C. H. Todd at Chicago in 1877.

The workmen of Minneapolis were taking steps to start a line of heretics in opposition to the street car line. Capitalists were behind the scheme.

The directors of the Chicago gas trust have appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of supplying Chicago with natural gas.

By a premature explosion of dynamite near Homer, Mich., **CONOR JAMES** and **HARRIS JAMES** were killed. The explosion occurred on the latter's land. The two left home to blow out stumps and had twenty-four pounds of dynamite. Their bodies were found five rods from the explosion.

**FREDERICK SCHULZ** has sued August Michel for \$2,500 damages at Minneapolis, Minn., for covering him with a coat of red and black paint while he slept and afterward calling in fifty other boarders to laugh at the sight. He was awakened by their shouts of laughter.

**DR. LAWS**, president of the State University at Columbia, Mo., has resigned.

The lower house of the Illinois Legislature has defeated an election bill providing for a system similar to the one in use in Australia.

**HOY ELLIOTT M. HAINES**, ex-Speaker of the Illinois House and a prominent figure in State politics, died recently. He was the author of several works on Indian lore.

A **TANK** of naphtha in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad yards exploded recently at Chicago, blowing a man fifty feet, killing two horses and doing other damage.

The Belle Prairie convent near Little Falls, Minn., took fire recently. The twenty-four children had a narrow escape, being saved with great difficulty by the Sisters in charge.

**WEBB & CO.**, soap manufacturers of Baltimore, Md., have assigned. Liabilities, \$36,000.

**JAMES BURRIS**, who escaped from Douglas, Tex., recently and swore he would not be taken alive, was shot and killed in Milan County, Tex., after a sharp fight.

The trial of Dick Hargrave for the sensational murders at Birmingham, Ala., has commenced.

The Morgantown (W. V.) female seminary was destroyed by fire recently. All the inmates escaped. It will not be rebuilt.

**JOHN WAYS** and wife and **JAMES M. LINERMAN**, a boy of twelve years, were killed recently while driving across the track at Newport, five miles south of Wilmington, Del.

**GEORGE M. MCNEEL**, formerly of Iowa, employed on the Oak Grove near Baton Rouge, La., and two colored women, **COLLY NORTON** and **FRANKIE ROMERO**, were drowned the other night by the upsetting of a skiff.

**THOMAS MADDIAG**, a plumber, was killed the other day at Dallas, Tex., by an electric shock while repairing a pump. To steady himself while standing on the pump he grasped a wire, thus forming a ground connection and bringing the current into his body.

**DURING** a storm at Atlanta, Ga., recently a wall was blown down, killing two firemen and injuring others. The wall belonged to the Jackson building destroyed by fire.

**MRS. SANFORD** (Fla.) yellow fever case (Mrs. Charles Dement) died fatally.

By a collision between freight trains, near Glen Mary, Tenn., the other day two trainmen were killed and three others injured. The forgetfulness of an engineer was the cause.

The Supreme Court of Texas has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Richmond, a railroad conductor, who sued the Missouri Pacific for damages for publishing him on the blacklist as a conductor discharged for carelessness. The Supreme Court held that the case was not actionable for libel for absence of express malice in the publication.

**WHITE** laborers have taken the places of most of the striking negro workmen in the tobacco factories of Danville, Va.

The colored farmers of South Carolina have organized a union for the advancement of the race in education and other respects. It is to be strictly non-political.

### GENERAL.

**VICE-PRESIDENT ROBINSON**, of the Santa Fe system, denies emphatically the charge made by anonymous writers that Santa Fe officials took any part in the scramble for land at Guthrie.

The Grand Trunk railway has joined in the Santa Fe rest movement as regards freight rates.

**M. HENRI ROCHEFORT's** departure from Brussels was due to a request from the Belgian Government that he leave the country.

**MR. PENDLETON**, United States Minister, will take no part in the conference on Samoa affairs. He has presented his letter of recall to Emperor William and will leave for Berlin.

The Emperor of Austria has paid the late Crown Prince's debts, which amounted to \$2,500,000.

All the crops in a district of Silesia, Germany, have been destroyed by a storm and five persons killed by lightning.

The seventeenth anniversary of Odd Fellowship was celebrated on the 26th.

**L. U. REAVIS**, a well known writer, author of the expression the "Future Great," with reference to St. Louis being the National Capital, died recently. He was born in Illinois in 1831.

The Washburn purchasing committee has decided to issue new bonds to pay off dissenting bondholders and carry out the original purpose of the reorganization plan. The amount to be issued has not been definitely decided upon, but is estimated at between \$3,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

The Pope recently summoned Father Agostino, the famous preacher of Rome, and reproved him for his recent sermon in which he invoked the Divine blessing upon King Humbert and the Italian army.

A **DISPATCH** from Auckland, N. Z., says that the United States steamship Nipsic was again disabled while being towed in Apia harbor.

The steamer **Australia** and schooner **George** went ashore in a blinding snow storm on Michigan Island, near Duluth, Minn., recently. They were scuttled in order to save them from pounding to pieces on the rocks. There was no loss of life.

**VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE** was charged in a London police court the other day with fraudulently obtaining £25. The magistrate did not enter the case upon the court record and the hearing was adjourned.

A **DRUNKEN** tinsmith recently ascended the steeple of a church in Hungary by means of the lightning rod and stood upright on the top of the cross, which swayed under his weight. After standing there fifteen minutes haranguing the horrified crowd who gathered beneath he calmly descended as he had gone up and reached the ground unharmed.

**SEVERAL** houses in the town of Alhambra, Spain, were destroyed by an earthquake shock the other day. No lives were lost.

The King of Holland proposes to resume the reins of government.

The Spanish Government, it is said, will sell at auction \$50,000,000 worth of state woodlands in order to cover the financial deficiency, make public improvements and establish rural loan banks.

The provisional directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris have signed a deed creating a new company.

**SEVERAL** priests and many other persons have been arrested for participation in the riots in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, recently.

**THE LATEST.**

**LITTLE ROCK, ARK.**, April 27.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the lawyer, submitted to the court his written answer to the questions asked him in relation to the statements made him by O. T. Bentley. In his answer he stated that Bentley had made all the statements in connection with the ballot-box robbery to him as an attorney. This will excuse him stating to the grand jury the substance of Bentley's communications. Reid will be required to appear before the grand jury, however, and give such other facts as he may know connected with the crime. The grand jury adjourned to meet again next Wednesday.

**DENVER, COL.**, April 27.—F. A. Van Husen, a wholesale tobacco dealer here, was knocked down and robbed of \$10,000 on the street at ten o'clock Thursday night as he was on his way home. He had drawn the money from the bank to express it to Albuquerque, whether he and A. M. Ghost were going to make some investments. The express rates were found to be too high to suit them, and Van Husen remained over to get a draft while Ghost went on ahead.

**NEW YORK**, April 27.—It is stated that there has been a conference of the police officials and the district attorney about the prevention of centennial thieving, and, as a result, it has been determined to raid the Coney Island hotels and dives kept by well known ex-thieves and burglars, which are crowded with out of town malefactors waiting until the centennial opens to swoop down on New York. The raid will occur to-morrow night.

**LINCOLN, NEB.**, April 27.—There being apprehension of an attack on the county jail by a party of lynchers, Sheriff Melick last night secretly removed John Taylor, Charles Curtis and Amanda Woods to the State penitentiary near this city for safe keeping. They are the colored persons accused of murdering a colored man named Bob Woods a few days ago with cold-blooded deliberation.

**ZANZIBAR**, April 27.—Bushiri, the chief of the insurgents, has released Rev. Mr. Roscoe and his wife, English Church missionaries who were engaged in work in East Africa, and who were captured during the recent troubles. He still holds in captivity Rev. Mr. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Edwards and Rev. Mr. Hooper, and will not surrender them until he is paid \$1,000. The English Consul here will pay the ransom demanded.

**DULUTH, MINN.**, April 27.—The steamer **Australia** and schooner **George** went ashore in a blinding snow storm on Michigan Island yesterday. They were scuttled in order to save them from pounding to pieces on the rocks. There was no loss of life.

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**, April 27.—The theory of the defense in the Hawes murder case is that Fanny Bryant killed Mrs. Hawes for her money, and her accomplice, a man named Thompson, who resembles Hawes, killed the child and disappeared.

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The opening of Oklahoma was celebrated at Wichita by the firing of canon, ringing of bells and other noisy demonstrations.

**I. S. PALMER** recently returned to Wichita from Oklahoma with his arm shattered by a rifle ball. The arm was amputated.

**ABOUT** three o'clock the other afternoon a train on the Wyandotte & Northwestern road ran over James Muir, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Block bridge in South Leavenworth. Muir had evidently gone to sleep on the track, and was literally ground to pieces. His head was severed from his body as completely as if done by a butcher's cleaver and no part of the body a foot in length was left to show the semblance of a human being.

**PATENTS** recently issued to Kansas inventors: Latch and lock combined, John A. Campbell and F. J. Best, Ellis; car coupling, Frank J. Case and J. F. Preston, Arlington; combination coupon ticket stamp and punch, Wilson M. Dunaway, Delphos; clothes pounder, Lewis N. Martin, Leavenworth; portable oven, Joseph Middleby, Gibson; fire escape, Samuel H. Sprague, Beloit; cultivator, Harrison Staggs, Valencia.

**ABOUT** eleven o'clock the other night a row of one-story frame houses at Wichita occupied as fruit stores burst simultaneously into a blaze and before water could be thrown were in ruins. The loss was small, but the origin being incendiary served to rouse the fears of the people, especially as an hour later an attempt was made to fire the Santa Fe depot.

The City Council has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the incendiaries, and extra police were put on with instructions to shoot the first suspicious person found loitering around buildings.

A **YOUNG** Cadavalee dry goods clerk recently insulted the wife of a druggist. The husband of the lady immediately sought the offender and compelled him at the muzzle of a frowning revolver to get down on his knees in the presence of several other ladies and humbly apologize.

The young clerk has since become convinced that Oklahoma is a most inviting country.

The Governor on the 29th issued a proclamation declaring April 30 a legal holiday and enjoining upon the people of the State that the same be devoted to a proper observance of the great centennial as a day of thanksgiving and instruction.

A **MAN** who represented himself to be Rev. Joseph Manning was recently collecting subscriptions in the East, as he said for St. Mary's orphan mission of Leavenworth. He exhibited a certificate which purported to come from Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth. He was arrested in New York and proved to be a peddler by the name of Reynolds. It was thought that he had picked up several thousand dollars.

**GEORGE ELWING**, a prominent young business man of Topeka, a few weeks since went to Colorado on a wedding tour. A week after returning he was attacked with small-pox, contracted on the trip, and ten days later died, leaving a bride-widow.

The Central Hotel at Horton was recently destroyed by fire.

The building known as the "Old College Boarding House," at Manhattan, was burned recently. The building was of stone, three stories high, and cost originally \$10,000. It was occupied by Frank Woodward and family, but they were away from home and it was supposed to have been fired by some tramp. Mr. Woodward's family lost all their household goods. The building was erected under the old college dispensation while Dr. Denison was president, and was considered that day a great enterprise.

**PROF. SNOW**, of the State University, is reported to be engaged in making out the temperature observations he has made during the twenty-one years he has been connected with the university, with a view of getting the normal temperature of each day.

The new city marshal of Leavenworth is making a war on the liquor joints. Most of them have closed up.

**E. B. COWGILL**, State Sugar Inspector, says that there will be a number of new sugar factories started in Kansas this year, and that the sugar product of the State will be many times greater than it was last year.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed W. W. Scott, of Medicine Lodge, to be superintendent of the Government's experimental work in sorghum sugar manufacturing. He will visit all the sugar factories in the State and report his observations to the Agricultural Department.

**MRS. GRESHAM**, the wife of a prominent well-to-do farmer, committed suicide the other evening at her home, twelve miles from Hutchinson, by shooting herself with a revolver.

**DEALERS** of Medicine Lodge, recently made an assignment. Their liabilities were between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Assets not stated.

**JOSEPH SPENDLOVE** has been held in \$10,000 bonds to Topeka for the murder of Gustave Werner. This is the case in which several weeks ago Werner and Spendlove were found in their store, Werner dead and Spendlove badly wounded. The theory of the prosecution is that Spendlove attacked and shot Werner in the death struggle and Werner was accidentally shot with the same pistol.

**TROUBLE** had for some time existed between O. C. Cox, of Strong City, and N. A. Dobbins, deputy sheriff of Chase County, owing it is said to alleged improper attentions by Cox to Mrs. Dobbins, and the other night the two met on the road near the deputy sheriff's house, when Dobbins drew a revolver and shot Cox, inflicting a serious wound. Neither party would make any statement in regard to the shooting.

The President has appointed Benjamin J. Horton, of Lawrence, A. J. Aten, of Hiawatha, and A. D. Walker, of Holton, commissioners to negotiate with the prairie band of Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas for the sale of all or a portion of their lands in Kansas, and the allotment of the remainder in severalty, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889.

The seventeenth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America was duly celebrated by the fraternity, of the State on the 26th.

### BRAVE BRINKMAN.

A Sailor's Efforts at Rescue in the Samoan Storm.

Narrow Escape of Children in a Convent Fire.—Vice-President Morton in a Railroad Collision.—Miscellaneous Disasters.

**FREMONT, NEB.**, April 27.—Oscar Brinkman, son of Henry Brinkman, of Seven Oaks farm, near Fremont, aged eighteen years, was a sailor on board the Vandalaria when that ship met with disaster in the hurricane at Apia, Samoa.

Writing to his parents he said that when the hurricane struck the ship all hands were at their posts and the anchors were cast, but it soon became evident that they would not hold the ship against the furious gale, and she slowly but surely drifted toward the surf. A tremendous sea struck her, sweeping over her, washing away many poor fellows and clearing the deck of every thing which was not securely fastened.

In the interval of quiet which followed the men took to the rigging and clung to the masts and spars.

Presently the vessel gave a heavy lurch before the gale, and many men and boys, including young Brinkman, were literally blown from their places and were left in the foaming surge. Brinkman struck out for life, and succeeded in seizing a plank which had been washed from the deck of the steamer, to which he clung with all his strength.

Another terrible wave swept over the ship, carrying with it Captain Schoonmaker. He was seen by Brinkman, but apparently quite stunned or else exhausted, as he made no effort to combat the elements and was carried away by the storm and not seen.

Brinkman, whilst clinging to his plank and furiously driven about by the waves, saw one of his mates struggling in the water and nearly exhausted, and immediately quitting his plank, seized hold of him by the hair and swimming with him again got on the plank, to which they both clung whilst the storm raged. All around men were struggling for dear life in the surging, seething waters.

Many were stunned or killed outright by being dashed against floating objects which had been washed from the storm-battered ship.

However, these two on the plank were driven toward the shore. Time and again they were overturned and immersed in the sea. Finally one tremendous wave drove them well up the beach and when the waves had receded they were left in shallow water and, abandoning their plank, they ran as fast as possible landward, but did not succeed in getting far enough up not to be caught by the next incoming wave, which carried them off their feet and bore them back with the outwash of the sea.

Both being expert swimmers, kept afloat till the next wave washed them shoreward, this time landing them further up than before. As soon as they felt the bottom they again ran with their utmost speed and got far enough up to be out of danger before the wave returned.

Half dead as he was, Brinkman's first thought was to render assistance to those on board the ill-fated ship. He secured a boat and persuading some of the natives to accompany him, determined to again venture into the angry sea from which he had so perilously escaped.

Three natives and Brinkman manned the boat and started with a rope to establish a line between the shore and the ship Trenton. At the first essay the small boat was upset and all were thrown into the sea. Fortunately it soon righted and all succeeded in getting on board her again, this time lashing themselves to the seats.

A small boat in such a sea as was then running was very helpless. The rudder was useless and the oars—the only thing they had to depend on—made the odds of getting out of the sea alive fearfully against them. However, these brave fellows took their lives in their hands for the sake of their fellow men, and struggled against the infuriated elements.

At one time their boat rode on the crest of a tremendous wave and again down into the trough of the sea out of sight of those on board the ship, who were breathlessly watching the progress of their rescuers. Finally the boat reached the Trenton and the rope was safely thrown on board and many lives were saved.

**CONVENT ON FIRE.**  
**LITTLE FALLS, MINN.**, April 27.—Soon after twelve o'clock last night one of the sisters in the Belle Prairie convent was awakened by smoke and discovered that the south part of the convent was ablaze. The inmates were immediately aroused and with difficulty all were saved. The sisters, four in number, had been conducting a children's school for several years, and there were twenty-four little ones asleep in the building at the time. In some cases the fire had reached the sleeping rooms before the occupants were awake. Nothing was saved. The building and contents, which were completely destroyed, were valued at over \$30,000 and there was only \$2,000 insurance.

**COLLISION ON THE B. & O.**  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**, April 27.—The vestibule limited from Philadelphia, which arrived here at 10:35, and the Philadelphia express which left here at 10:30 on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad collided at the foot of Howard street and the Y. Both baggage cars and locomotives were shattered and Eugene Milburn had a leg crushed at the knee. Vice-President Morton, General Schofield and staff and General Foraker, of Ohio, and staff were on the Philadelphia express going to New York, but were not even scratched.

**STEARNSHIP COLLIDE.**  
**PORTLAND, ORE.**, April 27.—A collision occurred last night in the Willamette river a few miles below Portland between the British steamship Danube and the American steamship Alliance. The Alliance was nearly cut in two and was beached. Her passengers were safely taken off.

**NO MANIFESTO FROM BOULANGER.**  
**LONDON**, April 26.—In an interview General Boulanger denied the report that he would immediately issue a manifesto explaining his intentions, and stated that as yet he had no thought of doing so. The General has received scores of bouquets sent to him by admirers in France. He has received many invitations to attend parties to be given in his honor by persons who are desirous of lionizing him.

### THE TRUE STORY.

General Dudley Gives Out the Letter He Really Wrote.—An Action of Politicians.

**WASHINGTON**, April 26.—When the Van Pelt letter was shown to Colonel Dudley to-day he pronounced it a "clear, cold forgery," and telegraphed to Van Pelt demanding that Van Pelt give out for publication the letter which he actually wrote, and added: "I wrote only one and have preserved a copy. Here it is. While I don't care to have my private letters published to the world, yet there is nothing in this letter which I am ashamed of, and while it was hastily written in confidence to an old friend I would have objection to the President seeing it. I have asked nothing from General Harrison and have therefore nothing to complain of. I wish the Administration every success, and would not if I could embarrass it in any way. I am out of politics and would not accept any public office. I have recently associated with Mr. Charles D. Ingersoll of New York, and Jerome Carthy, of Philadelphia, and have decided to devote my entire attention to the practice of law. I neither seek nor would accept any public office." Following is the letter produced by Dudley:

*S. D. Van Pelt, Esq., Anderson, Ind.*  
*WASHINGTON*, April 15, 1889.—Dear Old Sam: Your good letter of the 6th of March I got in good time, but it found me absent. I have recently returned from a trip to the South, where I went on legal business, and had a good time and a little rest from the crowds of people who throng my office from morning until night and from the mountains of

**Chase County Courant.**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.**  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

**WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN.**

Somewhere on the distant seas  
 Driven on by tide and breeze—  
 Blow softly, winds, and aid her  
 On her way to win—  
 There's a good ship sailing on  
 From the rocky gales of dawn.  
 Oh, what joy will fill my heart,  
 When my ship comes in.  
 Treasures richer far than gold,  
 Or than gems, my ship doth hold;  
 Half the store of wealth to tell you  
 I can scarce begin.  
 But with me, friends, you shall share;  
 There will be enough to spare—  
 Enough for one and all,  
 When my ship comes in.  
 When I sit (as here to-night)  
 Dreaming in the ruddy light,  
 In the embers of the hearth fire  
 I can almost see  
 Shape of every sail and mast  
 Of the ship that's sailing fast,  
 Drawing nearer, ever nearer,  
 On her way to me.  
 So what matter if to-day  
 I am poor and sad (I say)?  
 Just a little longer waiting—  
 Fast the days will slip—  
 And I'll hasten to the shore;  
 All my sorrow will be o'er  
 As she sails across the harbor bar,  
 My own brave ship!  
 But if (I hear you say)  
 Not to-day, nor any day,  
 For all your hopeful waiting, friend,  
 Your ship should come?  
 Oh, then what will you do?  
 When you find that unto you  
 Nevermore, across the ocean,  
 Will your ship come home?  
 She will come, or soon or late,  
 Well I know it; I can wait.  
 For my captain's sailing orders  
 Are from one most wise.  
 So I sing as I sit here,  
 Every moment brings me near  
 The happy hour my ship will greet  
 My mistle eyes.  
 She will come! Ay, it may be,  
 When the summons comes to me;  
 "Earliffe here is ended, soul!"  
 Rise! Another life begin!"  
 When I take angel's hand  
 And go downward to the strand,  
 I may see, then first, across the bay  
 My ship come in—  
 Come in, and waiting stay,  
 While a voice on board shall say:  
 "Hasten, all is ready now,  
 We but wait for thee."  
 Swiftly then I'll board my ship,  
 And her moorings she will slip,  
 And we'll sail out on the ocean  
 Of Eternity  
 —Alice Williams Brotherton, in N. Y. Independent.

**MR. JENKS' BEAR.**

**Experiences of a Tenderfoot in  
 the Wild, Woolly West.**

We were stretched before a small but energetic camp-fire of *chaparro* on the bank of the *Agua Azul*, in Western New Mexico. "We" means Hank and I—particularly Hank. I was simply an Harvard man of restless tendencies, he had drifted pretty well over the globe since graduation, and had at last worked himself up to the proud position of cowboy on the A L C ranch, a place in which he seemed perfectly at home, as, indeed, he did everywhere. Hank had changed considerably since I saw him in Cambridge. His face was darker and his eye clearer than even in the days when he was stroke of the senior crew. He still retained remnants of semi-classic college slang; and around it had accreted a wonderful conglomerate of the breezy idiom of the frontier. His speech was, like Joseph's garment, of many colors, but not without a charm of force, and frequently of elegance.

Riding down through Zuni Canyon the day before, from a trip to photograph Inspection Rock, I had run up against Hank, and my hand—albeit not a tender one—was still sore from the shaking it had received then and there. We had been together ever since, talking over old times and new ones; and conversational material was running a little short after two days of steady talking.

"Wonder what Van Bray and some of those other dudes would say if they saw you out here, Hank?" I remarked, in an interval between yawns—which were excusable after a fifty-mile ride, and the extraction of four steers from the marsh in which they had "baggod down."

"Faint, I reckon," answered Hank. "I'd like to have 'em out here for a while. We'd 'buffalo' 'em as bad as we did a dude here last fall." And he chuckled a little at some obviously pleasant recollection.

"Well, wake up and tell me about it," said I.

Hank pulled out a piece of corn husk, dropped a pinch of granulated tobacco upon it, and directly evoked a cigarette, which he lighted with a coal.

"About that dude? Well, it was a circus. I've seen plenty of fun with a fool tenderfoot, but he was the bird of all. The name of the young gentleman was Jenks. I don't know that the rarity of his nomenclature had anything to do with the rarity of his mental atmosphere, but the latter was certainly Pikespeakian. The newly appointed manager of an Eastern cattle company—why in the name of the pestiferous popde these Eastern capitalists always send dudes to manage their affairs out here?—he blew in among us one day, clothed upon with a pigeon-wing coat, trousers of cuticular immediateness, fair-leather shoes, yellow kid gloves, and a *sombbrero* so broad-brimmed that the youngest cowboy in the outfit would have been assumed to be found dead with it on. Mr. Jenks had to keep three or four newspapers folded under the sweat-band to save the measly thing from blowing away alone; thus relieving us of the fear that we might have to lend him a less pictur-

esque hat, and substituting the pleasant anticipation of seeing that *sombbrero* gently wadded upon one of our New Mexican zephyrs, with Mr. Jenks dangling airily in its wake. Unfortunately, however, those blondeshoes always succeeded in holding him down.

"He was surprised and pained to find no horse-cars running from the railroad to the ranch; but having covered that forty miles sitting on a sack of corn in the bottom of a Studebaker wagon, he was glad enough to get there alive, and was too thoroughly exhausted to kick at the two-roomfulness of our 'mud hut' till next day. After that, though, his tongue caught the combination again, and kept working it till it made our tired heads ache. 'Aw, things ah so difwent in the East, don't chew know'—that's the way he talked—'why, theah we wouldn't put a hog in such a misewable hut as this.' One of the Mexican punchers remarked, *sotto voce*, that we wouldn't, either, if we could help it. We couldn't perceive any thing in the way of blue bottles perched on that 'dobe house of ours; but Mr. Jenks seemed to find it fairly fly-blown. I can't begin to chronicle all his injurious remarks, for they were more numerous than a pitching bronco, and quite as gratuitous. The only good thing he found among us was our 'leather trousers,' as he called our *chapatreros*, which were 'so beastly wromantic, ye know.' And even these, he thought, should be equipped with seats. The bay-window of blue overall in the rear displeased his aesthetic eye; and it was his exuberance of criticism on this tender point which finally inspired the Kid to insert a small memento of buckhorn cactus in the most prominent portion of Mr. Jenks' own stern necessities, and a live rattlesnake in Mr. Jenks' high-laced shoe, one fine night—a witticism which caused the victim to embark for the railroad next day. But I anticipate.

"Mr. Jenks shared our *frijoles* and *chile con carne* with some internal misgiving and many audible groans. The latter dish he at first took to be stewed tomatoes, and had inguiled a holy dose before he discovered it to be pure red pepper of the most venomous disposition. It took two hours to convince him that it was not a masked battery of Rough on Rats. Starvation finally reconciled him, however, to *chile*, as did fatigue to our pine bunks. But nothing could induce him to a divorce, or even temporary separation, from those yellow kid gloves. He walked in them, ate in them, slept in them."

"Come now, Hank," I interrupted, "go a little slow on that. I was educated on a newspaper, and I hate a fabricator. That kid-glove business is a little too much."

"Dead sober truth," replied Hank. "If it isn't I hope to never see the back of my neck! He said it was to keep his hands from getting sun-burnt, and the boys advised him to wear cotns on his teeth, too—for which friendly suggestion he took gory vengeance by publishing all our names in his country paper back East, and calling us a lot of savages. We didn't learn of this, however, till too late to be of practical benefit.

"Mr. Jenks arrived among us seized of a wild and woolly desire to become a Ba-ad Man (limited). His hard-earned Bwtishness, of course, he could not give up; but a nice New Mexico cowboy frill upon his English suit would make him a marked man among the dudes at home. He aspired, therefore, to sling the sassy lariat, beard the untamed bronco in its lair, and rival Billy Martin with the pistol. His first attempt to rope a highly pacific tying-post only insured his own head, and nearly ruined the architecture of that cherished hat. A thirty-year-old horse, ambitionless as a mummy, landed him on his skull in a somewhat odorous pool—which quite finished the hat, and came very near finishing Mr. Jenks. With these set-backs, the two first-named ambitions oozed out of him; but marksmanship was more persistently wooed. It is of record that at the end of the second week he had achieved three holes in a tomato-cann set on a rock ten feet from the door, and had crippled but one horse—which we all thought encouraging.

"Knowing this to be a desperate region, Mr. Jenks had come fully healed. He had procured his tailor to erect two hip-pockets on the dome of those English trousers, and in each of these he carried a beautifully nickel-plated, pearl-handled pistolette of .22 denomination. The muzzles of these very dangerous weapons slipped into the chambers of one of our 'guns' as slick as cartridges. Mr. Jenks, however, was proud of his armament, and got his nose fearfully out of joint when Cuate—one of the Mexican punchers—tried to buy them to give to his girl for ear-rings. As Cuate has a Territorial reputation, however, and shoots the heads of the chickens as he gallops past, Mr. Jenks wisely held his horses, and let the insult rankle exclusively in his own breast—

"if such a thing existed in the two inches between his shirt front and the back of his coat.

"By a coincidence, Mr. Jenks struck the Territory in the time of the falls hearing. Our round-up was over, and as we had nothing particular to do went to see Amado Chavez—a duced good fellow, if he is a sheepman—and took Jenks along with us to the shearing at San Miguel. We had to halt several times on the road to pick him up, and replace him on the gentle old mule he had substituted for any further equine risks.

"Here Mr. Jenks' intermittent intellect grew inflamed over the report that two of the shepherds had seen a bear that afternoon, and he forthwith annotated his artillery with hair-oil and with great care. Seeing, of the which, Cuate and the Kid erected a perpendicular

job on him, to-wit: Taking Borracho, the biggest sheep-dog, they swathed him in a buffalo robe secretly; and in the dead hour of night, taking the dog out among the codars, they raised a yell of 'Bear! bear!' In three seconds Mr. Jenks was abroad, an animated flag of truce as to his apparel, but in heart thirsting for gore. In each hand he clenched one of his mosquito guns, which kept sputtering at every jump. It sounded like an old-fashioned corn-popping.

"At this opportune juncture the Kid, hidden in the bushes, let go his hold of Borracho's ear, and gave that buffalo-robed canino a savage kick. Poor Borracho fled down the canyon with terrific howlings, and Mr. Jenks sailed four feet into the air, shrieking: 'Bah Jove! I hit him! I hit him!' and rushed into the house to fill his pillows with fourteen more homeopathic pellets. Further sleep that night was out of the question. Mr. Jenks was on a rampage up and down the canyon looking for the carcass of his bear. The possibility that the bear might not have succumbed to his ponderous missiles never entered his head. As for the rest of us, we were too interested to sleep. Meantime the Kid caught and pacified Borracho and removed his stage toggery. Along toward sun-up Mr. Jenks limped into the house and fell exhausted upon his bunk. Then Cuate sallied forth, killed a sheep in the corral and caught its blood in a bucket. The Kid took the bucket and a ten-mile tramp up the mountain, scattering clotted gore with prodigality, and pausing whenever he came to a muddy place, to make bear tracks with his bare palm.

"At ten o'clock in the morning Mr. Jenks awoke, and having insinuated himself into his reluctant outer garments—forgotten in the night's mad chase—and without waiting for breakfast, he ambled out with a cocked poplet in either gloved fist. Of course he couldn't have found the trail! If there had been sign-boards at every rod, but Cuate and the Kid volunteered to go with him—a kindness for which he was ready to condone their past irreverence. Late that evening the trailing party returned. Mr. Jenks was wild with excitement, though nearly dead with fatigue. His blonde shoes were cut to pieces on the sharp rocks, his kids were actually soaked with 'pehspiration,' and his face was a war-map of scratches. The boys had been careful to let every available twig snap back against his frontispiece. But weary and wounded as he was, he couldn't sleep, and for hours piped 'bah Joves!' and fought his battles over. 'Dead? Of course he's dead! We found more'n a bushel of bud, ye know. Won't my relatives be pawlaway when they know that I killed a gwizzly beah bigger'n a cow!'

"As luck would have it, one of the shepherds on the other side of the *mesa* did run across a bear that day, and translated it with his venerable Spencer. Having skinned the carcass and hidden the hide safely, he came over to the camp in the middle of the night to tell us about it. This was fairly providential. Mr. Jenks was notified next morning, and gave the guileless fock-propeller a five-dollar bill to pilot him to the fatal spot. It was another ten-mile tramp, and when Mr. Jenks got there and found that 'some beastly cad, don't ye know,' had gone and skinned his bear, it was a little too much for endurance. We saw a small blue cloud hanging over the *mesa* that noon, and guessed the reason. It was Mr. Jenk's first and last bear. A few days later came the snake episode, which reft him from our midst.

"Ever hear of him again? Yes, indirectly. Some time afterward a friend of mine in the East sent me a marked copy of the *Cohoos Clarion*. I think I have the paragraphs somewhere."

Hank fished out a worn sheep-skin wallet and handed me from it a tattered clipping. It read thus:

Our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Mr. St. Claire Fitz-Clarence Jenks, whose intrepid career as manager of the Rio Tonto Cattle Company among the murderous cowboys of New Mexico has excited the unbounded admiration of the *Clarion's* numerous readers, tells, in graphic style, in this issue, of the heroic man in which, single-handed and alone, he attacked and slew a gigantic bear. We regret exceedingly that some unprincipled vandal stole the slain from Mr. Jenks. *Cohoos* feels justly proud of her distinguished son."

"How much of your story's true, Hank?" I asked.

"Every word of it—true as gospel," said he, laying his saddle down for a pillow and unrolling his blankets. "If you think I'm prevaricating, just publish that once in your old paper and send it to Jenks, and see if you don't get a high old libel suit on your hands?"—Charles F. Lummis, in Leslie's Illustrated.

**A Soap Miner's Yarns.**

The natural soap mines of Owen's Lake, Cal., are thus accounted for by one of the company now working them: He says that the waters of the lake contain a strong solution of borax and soda. In these waters there breeds a grub that becomes a fly. The flies die in the water and drift ashore, covering the ground to a depth of a foot or more. The oily substance of the flies blends with the borax and soda, and the result is a layer of pure soap. These strata repeated from year to year form the soap mines, where large forces of men are now employed. This soap miner is quoted in a San Francisco paper as follows: "There is another queer thing about the waters of these lakes. You shoot a duck there and fail to get it, and in a little while, when it drifts ashore, you will find that its fat breast and sides have changed to an elegant toilet soap, and you can chip it off and use it and it is just as nice as any refined soap."—N. Y. Sun.

**A PECULIAR TRADE.**

The Delicate Work Done by an Old German Doll Mender.

"This doll that I am working on now has received an injury which is a very difficult one to treat. You notice that the poor thing has had her eye punched in, and I've got to take off the top of her head to get it out. First, you observe I warm her flaxen hair over this heater, which melts the glue or cement, and allows me to scalp her—thus. Then I punch a hole in the back of her head and shake out the eye, put on a piece of plaster, replace her hair and cement her eye into place as good as new."

The doll mender says that so many of the modern toys are made of iron that his business has been greatly interfered with; these toys being indestructible, they never require his services. In the dull season the toy mender mends china, glass and wood-carvings. From this you will see that toy mending requires a delicate touch and much patience, besides a certain artistic sense. A few years ago a lady, calling, upset a table on which was an almost priceless set of coffee-cups. They were very valuable in themselves, and were made more valuable because a gift from a very dear friend. What was to be done? There lay the pieces, not one larger than a five-cent piece. Every cup and saucer was different in decoration from every other cup and saucer, and it seemed hopeless to think of matching them with the pieces all mixed up. Every fragment was carefully picked up, and taken to a little old shop where was a little old man famous for mending delicate objects. He grew very much excited when shown the pieces, and said he could mend the set—if not all, at least some. A few weeks later the set was returned, every piece perfect to the eye, and the only way to discover that they had ever been broken was by holding a piece up to the light; then there were seen dark lines running in every direction. What wonderful skill and patience it required to do that work!—Christian Union.

**AN HISTORICAL IMAGE.**

The Gilded Grasshopper on Faneuil Hall in Boston.

The gilded grasshopper on Faneuil Hall in Boston, where it has been perched for over a century and a half, as a faithful guardian of the weather-vane, made a grand leap recently and landed on the pavement, striking on his head and scattering his historic entails far and near. The observance of the anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by British troops evidently filled the heart of the insect with emotions beyond his control, and he was compelled to obey instinct and leap patriotically. The history of this notable grasshopper shows that this is not the first time he has forgotten his high office and jumped aimlessly into space. An early morning earthquake in November of the year of 1753 frightened him away, and another time he came near perishing in a fire, but escaped by his natural powers, though landing bruised and broken on the ground. The articles within the insect show that there must have been another fall in 1852, as there are coins and papers of that date. Beside this there was little of interest within—nothing but oakum, odd bits of metal, a coin and several newspapers. After being repaired and well fed with a set of coins, the names of the city government and other indigestible stuff, the gilded grasshopper will be returned to his lofty site of meteorological observation. He holds a place in the history of Boston that ought to be preserved, and as a public officer has no equal for faithfulness and length of service, furnishing a good example to his brethren of the council lower down on the street. He can easily be forgiven for going on a "junket," if only once in a generation. The gilded grasshopper has received a fitting notice in "Rambles About Boston."—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

**CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.**

A Remedy That Seems to Be a Little Worse Than the Disease.

The following treatment of rheumatism is so singularly original that, even if it should be altogether inefficient, it still merits to be described. It comes to us directly from Vienna, and it belongs to Dr. Terz.

It is necessary at first to suppose that you have at your own disposition a hive with many bees. Now, the discoverer wishes to observe that the sting of a bee generally leaves after it a tumefaction more or less considerable; but after a certain number of stings this tumefaction is no longer produced, because the body has acquired a certain immunity. With rheumatic persons this tumefaction comes with difficulty, and only after a certain number of stings. By continuing the stinging process the swelling ceases completely. Then the patient is cured of his rheumatism, and remains for some time out of danger of relapses. To produce a complete cure it is necessary to saturate the entire body with bee venom, and keep on multiplying the stings. M. Terz has applied this method in 173 cases, and administered 39,000 stings. He affirms that he owes to this method evident cures in obstinate cases, and especially in chronic cases, where the patients attacked by rheumatic cachexy were in a hopeless condition. Sometimes a patient has received hundreds of stings. It is true that they are less painful to rheumatic persons than to persons in sound health.

Is not this bee stinging treatment truly delightful? The cure of rheumatism with the stings of bees! One would go to Vienna just to try it.—*Courrier des Etats Unis.*

**DRESSES FOR GIRLS.**

Pretty Gowns Made of Cashmere, Nainsook and Other Materials.

Gray, green, tan, blue and old-rose bordered serges are made up for girls of fourteen in one piece dresses buttoned behind, with the border around the full skirt and on revers that extend up the front. Plaid wool gowns are cut on the bias throughout, while cashmeres are made up in gray-blue and old-rose shades in pretty Directoire styles, sometimes with the princess back, and in other cases the waist is cut off below the back and side forms and the skirt attached thereto. The front of the waist is a short half-jacket with velvet or bengaline revers, opening over a shirt waist of white India silk, or the silk is crossed on the chest, and there is the wide folded sash that gives a short-waisted effect, and is so becoming to slight immature figures. The cashmere sleeves then reach only to the elbow, with white silk under-sleeves coming out in a puff attached to velvet wrist-bands.

Wash dresses for girls just in their teens are made with belted yoke waists and full sleeves, fine tucks forming the yoke and the tops of the sleeves, or else shaping the wrists. The skirts are of four straight breadths simply hemmed. The furnishing houses make elaborate lapped Empire waists and Directoire revers to plain gingham gowns and trim them with costly embroideries, but mothers who have their girls' dresses made at home need not attempt to copy them, as the simpler gowns are quite as pretty and far more youthful. The skirts must not be skimmed in width, and need not be trimmed, though tucks or insertion above a hem are in great favor.

Girls of fourteen or fifteen years wear their skirts reaching almost to their shoe-tops, and at sixteen or seventeen years they put on long skirts, though this is decided by their size and development. Extremely long skirts for tiny little girls have lost favor, and the general rule is for girls from three to twelve years of age to have their skirts stop half way between their knees and the tops of their shoes. The first short dresses put on an infant must be long enough for warmth, yet short enough to escape the tiny feet when first attempting to walk. The extremely short waists are no longer made for little girls, though wide bands of embroidery and ribbon sashes are sometimes put on to give a short-waisted effect. The skirts, as we have said, must be amply full. At the best dress-makers for children two full widths of gingham are in skirts for girls of two to four years, and three widths in those for six-year-old girls. Cashmere skirts for girls of eight years have three breadths laid in triple box plaits in front and sides, and shirred in the back. White nainsook skirts have three and a half breadths for girls eight to ten years old, and chali skirts for girls of ten years have four breadths.

White French nainsook dresses for girls of ten years and less are made with separate guimpe, the waist being low and pointed, of solid embroidery lapped in front, and the skirt being full and straight, with a hem and three tucks. Mothers, however, make pretty one-piece dresses of this kind either by filling out the neck with a guimpe set in permanently and adding full sleeves, or else by making simpler high waists with insertion bands going up over the shoulders from the belt, or by shirring the top as a round yoke, or by introducing embroidery in the under-arm seams, sloping it to a point in the middle of the front of the waist line, and gathering the nainsook there and around the neck. Many colored ribbons are put around the sides of the pointed waists of white dresses, for instance, two shades of old-rose grain ribbon two inches wide are laid along the waist line, with two small bows in front and a flowing bow behind, also a small bow on each shoulder. Scooped embroidered muslin skirts are not liked so well as those with insertions and a hem.

The new white wools, that have penciled lines of color in silk are used instead of plain white wool for dressy little Directoire gowns for girls of six to ten years. The skirt is gathered or pleated very simply and sewed to a low round waist buttoned behind, but which has long cut tabs down each side from the neck to the foot of the skirt, while the front has a short half-jacket with Directoire revers covered with velvet, and opening over a gathered vest of China silk. This is very pretty in white wool striped with green and revers of green velvet. Of course this requires a guimpe, but in some such gowns a China silk guimpe and full sleeves are set in permanently, of a color in the stripes those of yellow silk being especially pretty with white wool striped with yellow.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—A lady living in Toccoa, Ga., claims to have discovered a sure cure for hydrophobia. It has been tried in several instances and always cures. It is a tea made from a well-known herb, which possesses the remarkable power of entering the blood, permeating the entire system and neutralizing the effects of the dreadful poison.

—A young man in Philadelphia, out of work, secured a position by standing on the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, sandwiched between two pastebord signs, on which were painted: "Ich suche arbeit—work wanted."

—A lady recently boarded a street car, and when a friend advised her to sit down she replied that she was in a hurry—and hadn't time to sit down. Her destination was several blocks away.

**VARIETIES OF CORN.**

What an Authority on the Subject Has to Say About It.

There are many excellent varieties of corn. I have not thought the production of new varieties especially important, especially for farmers generally. Neither have I thought change of seed necessarily desirable. I have steadily advised farmers to keep tested and well-liked varieties as pure as possible, trying new claimants to favor on a small scale. The plan of having a small plot especially for seed corn is a good one. If not convenient to have it separate from the regular fields, specially selected seed may be planted at one side or in one corner. Cutting the tassels from, or entirely removing undesirable stalks would tend to improvement—reducing the percentage of barren stalks, for instance.

Unless replanting is necessary, I would not favor planting at different times or planting different varieties in order to keep up the supply of pollen. Sometimes good results would doubtless be secured, but I doubt if much gain will usually result. This opinion is not based on personal experience.

Purposed or accidental cross-fertilization of varieties sometimes gives very satisfactory results; but I have some prejudices in favor of keeping varieties pure in all ordinary cases. Selecting a good variety—good in its adaptation to the locality—and then careful and persistent selection of seed with reference to its having all the qualities desired—hence selection from the stalk rather than from the crib—and giving the crop the best possible "conditions of life" in the way of soil and cultivation, I believe the most practicable means by which to improve corn by most farmers.

Ordinarily, on any but an experimental farm, I think I should cultivate but two varieties of field corn, and those alike in color and general type; one being an early-ripening variety; the other a medium-late variety, but usually larger in stalk and ear and yielding a few bushels more per acre than the early variety, to which about one-fourth of the total acreage in corn would be planted, for early autumn feeding. Such a variety we also find valuable when unusually late planting is necessary from any cause.—Prof. G. E. Morrow, in Rural New Yorker.

**DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.**

Enormous Loss to Farmers From Their Unchecked Ravages.

The farmers of the country are losing \$300,000,000 a year from the work of insects. In New York one insect caused the loss of \$15,000,000 in one year. The injury from insects is about one-tenth of the crops. Many of the insects which do the most injury do their work unperceived. The caterpillar often makes punctures while concealed beneath the foliage, and the cut-worm hides beneath the ground in the daytime and comes out at night to do its work. There are probably a million species, but only 320,000 are known. They propagate rapidly, are constantly feeding, and do not take time even to sleep. But they all disclose some vulnerable point when their habits are studied. With our present knowledge, their depredations can be reduced one-half. High culture is one of the best preventives. Just in proportion as the vigor and growth of a crop are promoted will it gain in ability to resist and overcome insect attacks. A large proportion of the insect pests survive the winter in decaying wood, sticks, boards, rails, dead vines, stalks, twisted leaves, etc., from which they emerge and deposit their eggs simultaneously with the beginning of vegetation. Clean culture would prevent this. The best insecticides now in use are hellebore, Paris green, London purple, pyrethrum and kerosene. With London purple or Paris green properly sprayed upon the trees, at least three-fourths of the apple crop can be saved. Worm-eaten apples ought to be a disgrace to the fruit-grower. The large proportion of insects take their food by biting-jaws, and they can be readily poisoned by applying arsenite to the foliage which they consume. Other insects—such as plant and bark lice—feed only on the sap of plants through a proboscis inserted in the bark. These can be destroyed by external application of tobacco solutions, alkaline washes and kerosene.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

**Start Bee-Keeping Aright.**

In advising on this subject an apian authority, Mr. Samuel Cushman, remarks that the bee-keeper is wise whose apiary contains but one style of hive and that a good one, where there are no odd hives or section crates, no frames too large or too small, where every frame from every hive will fit in any other and no misfits or mismates on the premises. In this way there is little trouble and no tinkering and make-shifts. The mechanical manipulation of one hive is just like another or fifty more. There is simply the proper adjustment of parts according to the strength and needs of the various colonies. But many who have all kinds and sizes are continually discarding one hive for another, buying bees in still another style, and worst of all, inventing a hive themselves, which will also be discarded as soon as they learn more and get a full understanding of the subject.—N. Y. Witness.

—There is living near Sagamore, Mass., a family that occupies a farm that is said to have been handed down from father to son for six generations. When the father of this line, Thomas Tupper, settled on the land in 1624, the place was an Indian village known as Shauan.

THE OUTRAGED EDITOR.

He my sanctum penetrated, and I looked up in surprise. From the proofs I was correcting, and he caught my angry eyes. His appearance was against him, as he stood before the fire. Of convivial complexion and irregular attire. I insinuated, mildly, that I hadn't room for more. And that nothing was more precious than the time of editors. Then he grimly smiled and nodded, with his head on an incline. Asking if I thought my contributors, was Imogene Vantyre.

LONE HOLLOW; Or, The Peril of the Pennoys.

A Thrilling and Romantic Story of Love and Adventure.

By JAMES M. MERRILL, AUTHOR OF "DOGUS BILL," "FISHER JOE" AND OTHER STORIES.

CHAPTER XXIV. A SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Several days later. Two forms stood in the shadow of some trees not many rods from the great house at Lone Hollow. "It seems so strange that a cloud should have come between us, Austin," said Grace, as she leaned confidently against his shoulder and glanced up into his brave, dark eyes. "There is perfect trust now, darling," returned the young mechanic. "I was to blame entirely."

CHAPTER XXV. THE ARREST.

For one moment the two men glared fiercely at each other. Austin Wentword was too terribly shocked to realize his position, or the full meaning of the words uttered by Captain Starbright. He even allowed the Captain to take the pistol from his hands, when he bent and lifted poor Grace in his arms and moved toward the house. There was consternation among the servants when the young mechanic entered the house with his bleeding burden. Mrs. Penroy met him and screamed with fright, and fainted on seeing the blood. To Mrs. Penroy's room the young man man his way, and placed Grace on the luxurious bed. Then, with pallid face and trembling fingers, he examined the wound in the head of his betrothed. He was unable to ascertain the full extent of the wound, but believed it fatal. Captain Starbright at once dispatched a messenger for a physician, the nearest one being at Stonefield, ten miles away. With this messenger he sent a note which the man promised to deliver to the county sheriff. Soon after the accident a visitor was announced—Louis Fingal, the young hunter. Wentword met him with a groan as he extended his hand. In tremulous accents he told the youth of what had occurred. "And you think Grace will die?" "A tear stood in the young hunter's eye as he put the question. "I fear she will." "Then retribution must fall at once on her assassin," cried Fingal, in a stern voice. "That it shall."

"How can you get more," queried Grace. "I was the only one present save the Captain and lawyer Gripes." "Well, we must find more evidence," declared the young mechanic. "I will consult with our mutual friend, Louis Fingal. He is wise and keen; between us all I believe we shall be able to outwit Captain Starbright and his scoundrelly lawyer. Circumstantial evidence can be brought in. The forged signature, of course, is not likely to be an exact counterpart of Mr. Vandible's chirography, and that will count for a good deal. We have two weeks in which to work, in which time much can be done." "Yes," agreed Grace, with a sigh. "I wish Lura was back here, I am so lonely in the great house with my mother and the Captain. I may be foolish, but somehow I have a dread of both."

too black in the way of crime that he will not do to gain what he seeks. That man must be watched. I have not seen the will left by Morgan Vandible, but I know its contents from one who has read it, and it is so worded as to leave every thing to Captain Starbright should Grace die or marry another. Depend upon it, Austin, it was a hand hired by the Captain that fired the bullet at Grace to-night." "It may be so. I can not believe that one so pure and good has an enemy in the world." "She has enemies only as she is an obstacle in the way of that devil's greed. He must be watched." "Mr. Fingal, I quite agree with you," returned the mechanic, sadly. "The Captain must be watched, and I know of but one person who can do it successfully." "Well?" "I mean Lura Joyce. She is at Stonefield, and you know where. If you would only go for her I should feel under everlasting obligations to you. I like that girl, and believe now that Grace is ill, she would gladly come."

CHAPTER XXVI. LURA AND THE CAPTAIN. "She will not die, Captain Starbright, but if she should, you would be the one to hang instead of the man taken to jail this night by the county sheriff." The Captain started. Had she then heard his muttered words? How came she here at this hour of the night? He had seen nothing of her since she appeared to him in the road in front of the mansion weeks before, when he had attempted to murder her. To him she seemed to bear a charmed life. How much did she know of his real character, of his hand in the first attempt that had proven such a disastrous failure? Had she learned aught from the man whose dead body slept so safely beneath the surface of the forest pool? He could not answer these questions, but he at once formed a plan of action, resolving inwardly to hide over present trouble as smoothly as possible. "You choose to make yourself disagreeable, Miss Joyce," he said, with a smile, that caused the wings of his tawny mustache to lift and then drop suddenly. "I am nevertheless glad to meet you."

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. —A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet and well-managed house exercises a moral as well as a physical influence over its inmates. —The muddy taste of fresh-water fish of some kinds is overcome by soaking in cold water and salt for two or three hours before cooking. —The paint brush that proved to be a bargain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried and hung up by its handle. —To protect the interior of a rifle-barrel from rust, use vaseline. Give the gun-lure a good wash with hot water first, then dry, and apply the vaseline. —If you have oatmeal left from a meal, thin it with some milk, adding one well-beaten egg, a pinch of salt, a small piece of butter, melted, and some bread crumbs. Fry as fritters. —To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been well stirred. —Physicians have come to the conclusion that headaches are very frequently caused from overstraining of the eyes, that defective vision is more often the source of head troubles than most persons thus affected are aware of themselves. —Breaded Sausages.—Wipe the sausages dry, and dip them in beaten egg and bread-crumbs. Put them into a frying-basket and plunge into boiling fat. Cook ten minutes and serve with a garnish of toasted bread and parsley. The pretty appearance of the dish will add to the zest of enjoying what would otherwise be cooked by a very common dish. —Few people know how to cook water," a noted caterer used to say. "The secret is in putting good, fresh water into a clean kettle already warm and setting it to boil quickly, then taking it right off to use in tea, coffee and other drinks, before it is spoiled. If it is allowed to steam and simmer and evaporate till all the good of the water is in the air, and the lime and iron and dregs left in the kettle, it is very bad."

That Tired Feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Makes the Weak Strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla. COD LIVER OIL. FEEDING YOUNG PIGS. TO CURE PNEUMONIA. ELY'S CATARRH. Dyspepsia is the bane. Tutt's Pills. MOTHERS' FRIEND. PENSIONS.

**Chase County Courant,**  
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher  
Issued every Thursday.  
Official Paper of Chase County.

The Democratic Congressional Committee for this, the Fourth District will meet in the parlors of the Hotel Whitley, at Emporia, at 4 o'clock, tomorrow afternoon, to consider the Congressional situation in this district.

W. E. Timmons, of the Chase County Courant, in an open letter, claims responsibility for the woman's ticket lately elected at Cottonwood Falls.—*Emporia News.*

Yes; and we wish the press of the State to distinctly understand that it was not gotten up as a slur on the women composing it, nor as a joke, but with due respect for them and a firm determination to elect them; and that the "hum" element, if we have any such thing in this city, knew nothing about the tickets until after they had been distributed through the postoffice.

**REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.**

Pursuant to call, the Republicans of Chase County, Kansas, met in delegate convention, at 11 o'clock, last Saturday morning, in the District Court room, in this city, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional convention to be held at Emporia, yesterday evening, to nominate a Republican candidate for Congressman for the 4th District of Kansas, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Ryan, appointed Minister to Mexico, and were called to order by W. G. Patten, Chairman of the County Central Committee, and the call was read by J. M. Tuttle, Secretary of the Committee.

On motion of Chas. W. Jones, J. G. Winne was elected temporary Chairman, and he made a short speech of thanks on taking the chair.  
On motion of Chas. W. Jones, W. A. Morgan was elected temporary Secretary.

S. M. Wood made a motion that the Chair appoint one member from each election precinct as a Committee on Credentials, which, on motion of Chas. W. Jones, was amended to one from each township, and then adopted as amended.

Ira Billingslie then made a motion that the delegation from each township be instructed to immediately organize and by the judge of its own credentials, and to name a member on each of the following committees: Permanent Organization and Resolutions; and that each township report the proceedings to the permanent Secretary; and also that the committees so appointed be instructed to report at 1 o'clock, this afternoon; and that the convention adjourn for 20 minutes to await action of townships, which motion was deferred.

The Committee on Credentials was then appointed as follows: Chas. W. Jones, W. F. Ewing, Sam Thomas, J. W. Byram, P. Kugleman and R. H. Chandler.

On motion, the following Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed: J. K. Crawford, S. M. Wood, Dr. C. S. Conaway, Dr. John Carnes, Clay Shaft and T. C. Foreacre.

On motion, the following Committee on Resolutions was then appointed: Ira Billingslie, A. S. Bailey, L. Stanley, F. Dwell, W. F. Dunlap and J. B. Ferguson.

On motion, the following Committee on Order of Business was then appointed: M. K. Harmon, W. H. Collett, G. W. Yeager, F. L. Loege, W. R. Hancock and H. McCullough.

Speeches were then called for, and short addresses were made by Messrs. J. M. Miller, of Council Grove; E. W. Hoeh, of Marion, and T. H. Grisham, of this city.

On motion of J. B. Davis, the convention then took a recess until 1:30 o'clock, p. m.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
At 2 o'clock, p. m., the convention was called to order by the Chair, and the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, making the permanent organization of the permanent organization, was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Order of Business was then read and adopted, after being, on motion of C. W. Jones, amended so that the delegates be elected all at one time, instead of separately.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read and adopted. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following platform which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

sentiment of the convention was so much in favor of Mr. Miller, he would move that the informal ballot be made formal, and that the four gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes for Delegates and the four receiving the highest for Alternates be declared elected, which motion prevailed.

MILLET SEED FOR SALE.  
I have 100 bushels of millet seed which I will sell, in large or small quantities, at 50 cents per bushel.  
G. K. HAGANS,  
april-4-11 Strong City.

**Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending April 22nd, 1889.**

STATE FUNDS.	AMOUNT.
County fund, gen. acct.	1,359 05
Court-house Bond interest	350 46
Court-house Bond sinking	8,145 24
TOWNSHIP FUNDS.	
Cottonwood township tax	15 38
Diamond Creek tp bond interest	45 05
Falls township, road bond sinking	520 52
Toledo twp gen. fund, del't road	118 00
Bazaar township, gen. fund, del't road	168 49
CITY FUNDS.	
Strong City	31 24
Judgment Account	35 23
Normal Institute	82 51
County School, unapportioned	150 08
SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.	
No. 1 State fund	61 48
1, general	16 26
2, interest	438 80
3, sinking	402 78
4, State Sch'l	43 03
5, general	57 78
6, State Sch'l	12 10
7, general	18 39
8, State Sch'l	85 38
9, State Sch'l	19 31
10, interest	14 72
11, sinking	17 00
12, interest	13 38
13, general	103 20
14, State Sch'l	16 50
15, general	71 04
16, interest	58 42
17, sinking	15 20
18, general	11 64
19, State Sch'l	17 00
20, interest	14 04
21, State Sch'l	14 04
22, general	17 12
23, State Sch'l	15 37
24, general	141 00
25, State Sch'l	18 53
26, general	167 70
27, State Sch'l	80 57
28, County	5 21
29, general	63 84
30, general	30 48
31, interest	46 49
32, sinking	45 03
33, general	24 98
34, State	5 42
35, interest	5 42
36, sinking	10 14
37, general	27 42
38, State Sch'l	20 42
39, general	24 21
40, sinking	205 02
41, interest	60 92
42, State Sch'l	17 08
43, general	202 02
44, interest	102 22
45, sinking	282 73
46, general	111 00
47, State	31 80
48, sinking	19 21
49, State Sch'l	104 31
50, interest	27 51
51, general	489 74
52, sinking	19 60
53, State Sch'l	16 40
54, general	31 20
55, State Sch'l	24 28
56, interest	22 72
57, sinking	357 30
58, State Sch'l	1 81
59, general	61 66
60, sinking	9 72
61, general	21 73
62, interest	24 00
63, sinking	11 10
64, State Sch'l	11 10
65, general	17 16
66, State Sch'l	14 31
67, general	14 31
68, interest	65 05
69, general	145 33
70, State Sch'l	6 90
71, State Sch'l	995 05
School land sales, interest	37 85
State Sch'l, cont'd, div 1888	264 84
do do, 2nd, 1889	264 84
do do, 1st div 1888	264 84
do do, 2nd, 1889	264 84
do do, 1st div 1888	264 84
do do, 2nd, 1889	264 84
RECAPITULATION.	
Chase County	2,414 28
Books & Stationery	231 03
Miscellaneous	345 08
Salary Co. and tp. officers	1,410 29
Bond	106 00
City fee	4,638 23
Advertising	1,506 00
Boarding prisoners	66 73
STATE OF KANSAS,	
Chase County,	
J. B. STANLEY, County Clerk	

NAME	AMOUNT
Jerry Madden same	2 90
O. H. Hare same	3 90
F. Spahr same	1 00
J. G. Atkinson same	1 25
New Morris same	3 00
George Leonard same	3 00
H. H. Brown same	3 10
L. F. Gillies same	1 50
James Hazel same	1 50
Zed, Davis same	1 50
J. H. Clark same	1 50
Jess Kellogg same	1 50
G. M. Hayden clerk fees State vs Brooks	1 50
E. W. Jones J. P. fees State vs Brooks	1 50
E. A. Kinne clerk term fees	60 35
G. M. Hayden clerk fees State vs Ryan	22 00
E. H. Harrison Constable same	25 00
E. A. Kinne sheriff's fees same	2 75
D. C. Ellisworth J. P. same	7 05
C. W. Jones same	42 20
Dan Battles same	50 00
J. H. Hare same	50 00
C. W. Jones J. P. fees State vs Cook	1 55
E. A. Kinne sheriff's fees same	1 45
E. W. Ellis clerk fees State vs Ryan	47 70
F. H. Harrison Constable same	5 00
R. H. Chaudler J. P. fees same	5 00
George W. Cooper court fees same	10 95
E. A. Kinne same	145 25
J. Kilgeway witness same	57 90
John Johnson same	37 50
S. J. Evans same	37 50
J. B. Stanley same	26 70
N. W. Sharp same	25 00
M. Kogles same	33 30
A. R. Palmer same	33 50
Wm. Kogles same	37 80
H. H. Chaudler same	42 20
J. G. Smith same	53 90
E. H. Harrison Constable same	25 00
A. Brandey witness State vs Ryan	41 70
George W. Cooper same	36 90
E. A. Kinne same	145 25
John Tilton same	50 00
Adrian Tilton same	50 00
W. C. Emery same	50 00
C. S. Cooper same	36 90
W. G. Patten same	27 70
Edward Patten same	25 00
Arch Miller same	11 00
E. T. Baker same	24 50
John Johnson same	11 00
John Johnson same	11 00
N. A. Dobbins same	12 50
J. M. Hays same	14 00
J. Bookstore same	3 50
G. L. Mann same	42 90
J. K. Mitchell same	28 78
J. C. Scroggin same	28 78
John Patton same	48 40
W. W. Sney same	14 70
Volz same	14 70
Neert Morris same	12 50
G. Golden same	8 90
Dennis Madden same	8 90
John Madden same	15 20
W. H. Springer same	15 20
John Stewart same	12 40
Cal. Grippe same	11 40
E. M. Hines same	2 00
J. W. Pence same	6 00
Ann Mitchell same	2 00
C. W. Jones J. P. fees State vs Meador	5 00
N. A. Dobbins constable same	2 00
G. W. Crane & Co tax rolls	9 00
C. L. Coumway corner fairway in g't sq	2 45
C. W. Jones J. P. fees State vs Fluke	2 45
E. A. Kinne same	5 00
C. W. Jones J. P. fees State vs Gallicity	5 00
C. Higgins constable same	5 00
G. Golden same	1 30
Newtown same	1 30
H. N. Simons same	1 30
C. W. Jones J. P. fees State vs Ogden	2 45
M. White same	1 30
J. G. Hardin witness State vs Gallicity	2 45
Hov. Egnart same	50 00
Wm. Becken same	25 00
G. W. Jones same	25 00
E. H. Hayes same	50 00
G. H. Hayes same	50 00
John A. Hart same	50 00
L. Matthews same	50 00
Wm. Becken same	50 00
E. H. Hayes same	50 00
Milly Cox same	50 00
Issac Cox same	50 00
C. V. Moore same	50 00
C. L. Maulo same	50 00
Nick Judd same	50 00
Henry Dobbins same	50 00
A. Jones same	50 00
Albert Pearson same	50 00
J. S. Stanley same	50 00
R. P. Taylor same	50 00
J. N. Gover grand juror	50 00
J. B. Caswell same	2 00
W. W. Sney same	2 00
C. A. Mead same	2 00
W. P. Evans same	25 00
C. W. Jones same	25 00
J. Drummond same	25 00
H. C. Gruvel same	5 00
A. M. Hancock same	24 00
M. R. Harwood same	24 00
Wm. Davis same	24 00
W. J. Wilson same	24 00
H. A. McDaniels same	24 00
C. M. Schroyer same	24 00
Wm. Becken same	5 00
C. H. Langan same	24 00
G. W. Jones same	24 00
E. C. Collis same	24 00
K. N. Wright same	24 00
C. H. Langan same	24 00
C. C. Cox same	24 00
E. L. Gowen same	24 00
T. D. Harvey same	24 00
F. J. Taylor same	24 00
W. P. Albertson same	24 00
Jas. Gray same	24 00
Christina Gray same	24 00
Wm. Sullivan same	24 00
J. S. Patten same	24 00
C. A. Mead same	24 00
L. T. Simmons same	6 00
H. C. Gruvel same	11 00
W. H. Nickerson same	11 00
W. W. Rockwood same	10 00
W. W. Clark same	10 00
J. K. Crawford same	2 00
J. Henderson same	2 00
J. L. Crawford same	4 00
H. N. Simons same	4 00
S. M. Spear same	18 00
R. Hunter same	10 00
W. A. Taylor same	8 00
I. F. Gunn same	8 00
John Bonnell same	6 00
Hendery same	6 00
E. L. Jones same	20 00
H. N. Simons same	20 00
A. Berlin same	23 00
John Lind same	24 00
Wm. Young same	21 00
James Lind same	21 00
J. L. Crawford Jr same	7 00
C. S. Ford Com. salary and bridge	45 00
W. H. Harris Com. salary and bridge	45 00
W. M. Harris Com. salary and bridge	45 00
Work	50 00
W. H. Harris same	12 50
Waters Chase & Tillotson & Madden	1,000 00
Attys. fees	1,000 00
George D. Dunlap constable	1,000 00
D. C. Ellisworth J. P. fees State vs Mc-Ginley	3 75
E. A. Kinne witness grand juror	1 50
D. C. Ellisworth witness grand juror	1 50
C. E. Heit Med. attend on pauper	1 00
RECAPITULATION.	
C. H. and grounds	2,414 28
City fee	281 63
Books & Stationery	1,060 29
Miscellaneous	231 03
Salary Co. and tp. officers	1,410 29
Bond	106 00
City fee	4,638 23
Advertising	1,506 00
Boarding prisoners	66 73
STATE OF KANSAS,	
Chase County,	
J. B. STANLEY, County Clerk	

**Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.**

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at the regular session, held April 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 1889.

[Concluded from last week.]

NAME	WHAT FOR	AMOUNT
G. W. Bond witness grand juror		1 80
George Board same		1 80
Charles Brantley same		3 70
Leroy Jones same		2 50
W. E. Newsome same		1 50
Smith Kellogg same		2 70
J. M. McClelland same		2 00
D. G. Groundwater same		1 50
E. R. Grogan same		1 50
John Danielson same		1 50
J. C. Davis same		1 80
J. C. Davis same		1 80
McIntire same		1 80
Frank Strick same		1 50
M. C. Newton same		2 40
John Stewart same		1 70
Wm. Kooch same		2 30
F. A. Dobbins same		1 00
Isaac Moore same		2 30

**H. F. GILLET**  
SUCCESSOR TO  
**CAMPBELL & GILLET**  
DEALER IN  
**Shelf and Heavy Hardware,**  
CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of  
**COOKING & HEATING STOVES**

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated  
**WOOD--MOWER**

And the best make of  
**Agricultural Implements and Machinery.**

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.  
Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

**COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.**

**B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,**      **ROLAND ROBERTS**

**ERE MEAT MARKET.**

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.

Dealers in—  
All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

**COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

**JOSEPH G. WATERS**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
Topeka, Kansas.  
(Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

**THOS. H. GRISHAM**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Office upstairs in National Bank building.

**C. N. STERRY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
EMPORIA, KANSAS,  
Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris, Grant, Ottawa, counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal courts therein.

**JOHN V. SANDERS,**      **R. DAVIS REES'**  
**SANDERS & REES,**  
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

The above named persons hereby respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together in the practice of law at the above-named city, and they respectfully ask a reasonable share of patronage, and hereby assure every person that any business entrusted to their care, however small the amount may be, will command their prompt attention and all the energy possessed by both of them, and no case will be neglected on account of its smallness, or on account of its being in a justice's or police court, or in any other place where they may be called upon to transact business. One of them will always be found at their offices, and their charges will be as low as any reasonable person could ask.

**The Clydesdale Stallions.**

**Drumore Boy, No. 2063, S. C. S. B.**  
**Rockford, No. 9433, A. C. S. B.**  
**AND SIR WILLIAM WALLACE,**

Will stand for a limited number of mares, this season, ending July 1, 1889, at the following places: On Mondays and Tuesdays, at Emporia, on Diamond Creek, on Wednesdays at Wm. Drummond's, on Diamond Creek; on Thursdays, and on Fridays, till noon, at Hildale, and on Saturdays, at the stable Cottonwood Falls.

**TERMS:**—Drumore Boy, to insure a mare with foal \$10, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal, Rockford, to insure mare with foal \$14, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal, Sir William Wallace, to insure a mare with foal, payable as soon as she is known to be with foal.

I will do what I can to prevent accidents, but no responsibility is assumed. Parties coming to view mares before she is known to be with foal, forfeits the insurance money. Persons falling to return mares at the regular times forfeit the insurance money.

may 3-11m.      **GEO. DRUMMOND.**

**ROAD NOTICE.**

**STATE OF KANSAS,** ss.  
County of Chase.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of April, 1889, a petition, signed by M. Cortright, and 27 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners for the establishment of certain roads, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the termination of a section line road at the north west corner of section nine (9) East thence east on section line as near as practicable to the County line between Chase and Lyon counties at the north east corner of section twenty four (24) Town. eighteen (18) Range nine (9) East thence east on section line as near as practicable to the County line between Chase and Lyon counties at the north east corner of section twenty four (24) Town. eighteen (18) Range nine (9) East.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. L. Kelly, G. H. Austin and Wm. Osborn as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road on Monday the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1889, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.  
**J. S. STANLEY**  
County Clerk.

**ROAD NOTICE.**

**STATE OF KANSAS,** ss.  
Chase County,

Office of County Clerk, April 8th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of April, 1889, a petition, signed by C. C. Smith and 23 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State atressaid, praying for the location and vacation of the following road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the south east corner of the south west quarter of section six (6) in township twenty one (21) of range six (6) thence north on the subdivision line, as established by John Frew county surveyor, to a point fifteen rods north of the south east corner of the north west quarter of said section six (6) thence north westerly to the present traveled road, and that the present road be vacated.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: P. D. Montgomery, M. E. Hunt and Clay Shaft as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.  
No fear shall awe, no favor sway;  
How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.  
Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00.  
For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

**LOCAL SHORT STOPS.**

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. H. W. Park, of Clements, has been quite sick.

Mr. T. H. Pogue, of Strong City, has gone to Oklahoma.

Judge L. Houk of Hutchinson, was in town last Sunday.

Hon. J. W. McWilliams was down to Emporia, last week.

Mr. Frank Oberst returned home, last night, from Kansas City.

Mr. John Mann, of Strong City, went to Oklahoma, last week.

Mr. Julius Remy has a new barber, Mr. Geo. Mann, from Kansas City.

Mr. W. W. Scott, of Emporia, was in town, last Thursday and Friday.

Mr. E. Link took two car loads of hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday night.

Miss Laura Moore went down to Emporia, on Wednesday of last week.

There was an excellent rain visited this county, Sunday night and Monday.

Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week, on a visit.

Mrs. M. S. Meyers, of Strong City, is visiting at her old home, at Waterloo, Iowa.

Mr. J. H. Doolittle is again able to be on our streets, after a spell of mumps.

Mr. E. J. Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., was registered at Union Hotel, last Thursday.

Master Warren Brockett, of Topeka, was in town, last Thursday, visiting his old home.

Cattle have been turned out to graze, and they are beginning to look sleek and fat.

Miss Maud Kelly, of Emporia, who was visiting friends here, returned home, Tuesday.

Miss Jennie Benthal, of Rossville, is visiting friends and relatives in this city and county.

Dr. Davenport, Dentist will be at Central Hotel, Thursday and Friday, May 9th and 10th.

Mr. B. H. Grover, who has been sick for some time past, is again able to be up and about.

Mrs. V. H. Cooper and children left last Thursday, for an extended visit at Manhattan, Kansas.

Messrs. A. R. Palmer and J. C. F. Kirk went to Kansas City, last week, with cattle and hogs.

Messrs. E. W. Kinnan and H. G. Bundrem, of Emporia, visited friends in this city, last week.

The Madden Bros. are now located in the front room over the Chase County National Bank.

Born, on Saturday night, April 27, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Clay, of Strong City, a daughter.

Mrs. Thomas Byram, of Howard county, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. Y. Hamill, of Clements.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will place a business carnival before their friends the last of this month.

Mr. Milton Gray arrived home, Monday, from Marshall, Mo., where the Gray Bros. have a fine stallion.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis, of Strong City, took a car load of cows to Kansas City, on Wednesday night, of last week.

The Sons of Veterans have changed their regular meeting nights to the first and third Tuesday nights of each month.

Miss Minnie Lloyd went to Cleveland, Ohio, to be present at her sister, Carrie's, wedding, on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Nannie Carter, who has been spending the winter with her grandmother, in Washington City, is expected home soon.

Mr. Chas. Gottbehnet, who has been away from here about a year, returned on Wednesday of last week, from Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. H. D. Edmiston, of this city, is now a bridge guard for the Santa Fe, at Guthrie, Indian Territory. He was at home, Saturday.

Messrs. Wm. Hillert, T. H. Grisham, Ed. Pratt, J. D. Mizick, D. C. Ellsworth and A. M. Breese were at Emporia, yesterday.

Mr. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, had a valuable cow to die, Monday night; and Mr. H. S. Frits, of this city, lost one, Tuesday night.

On Sunday, April 21, instant, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kilgore, of Strong City, that died in a few hours after birth.

Miss Lottie Jones and Annie Hickman, of Kansas City, who were visiting the Misses Adare, of Strong City, returned home, Sunday.

Capt. Milton Brown has moved a portion of his household goods to his farm, near Clements, and his family have returned there to live.

Mr. J. G. Brown returned from St. Louis, Tuesday, where he had gone, on Tuesday of last week, to see his son, Charlie, who was quite sick.

The Oklahoma boomers are beginning to return home, and a good many of them have already passed through this city on their return trip.

R. P. Ruggles, having obtained a situation on the Strong City branch of the Santa Fe, has moved his family to that city—*Florence Bulletin*.

Mr. A. Ferlet and wife and F. P. Cochran, of this city, and Misses Lizzie and Nellie Lantry, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, Tuesday.

A sidewalk has been put down south of the lots belonging to Mr. I. Alexander, west of the Court House; also, in front of the U. P. church.

Miss Tressie Shaff, of Strong City, is at Mrs. S. F. Jones', in Kansas City.

Mr. N. W. Frisby has been appointed Deputy City Marshal, with instructions to give the enforcement of the cattle ordinance particular attention.

Married on Thursday night, April 25, 1889, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, by the Rev. T. J. Pearson, Mr. Henry Morris and Miss Emma Boyd.

Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Richards have opened up a millinery store in the building formerly occupied by Miss Staples. Their stock is entirely new and of the latest styles.

Mr. W. L. Graham, of Cedar Point, who was thrown from a train, near Osage City, a few weeks ago, has so far recovered that he has been taken home, and is still improving.

Miss Cleo C. Lee, of Clements, was visiting in Emporia, last week, prior to going to Oswego, N. Y., where she intends studying stenography, and for which place she left, last week.

Mr. E. Mills, editor of that sterling little daily paper, the Osage City People, and Mr. C. W. White, foreman of the same, were in town, Tuesday, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant call.

We understand that Messrs. J. P. Santy & Co., of Clements, are also contractors for furnishing cut stone for the large bridge that is to be built across the Missouri river, at Kansas City.

Messrs. Sam M. Streiby, M. Campbell, H. E. Richter and J. M. Miller, of Council Grove, were in town, last Friday and Saturday, looking after the interests of the latter, in his Congressional aspirations.

Died, on the morning of the 23rd instant, Minerva Rose Pennell, youngest child of M. H. and M. A. Pennell, aged 2 years and 7 months. She was the pride of their home.—*Colorado City (Col.) News*, April 27.

Master Roll Watson, of Hartland, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to his grand-mother, Mrs. L. D. Hinckley. He was accompanied by his teacher, Mrs. Tralock, who was on her way to Kansas City, on a visit.

There will be universalist services at Clements, in Crawford's hall on the evening of May 10th and 11th, and on Sunday the 12th, at 1. p. m. and in the evening, the evening services beginning at 7 o'clock, and conducted by the Rev. Josiah Davis, of the State Convention Church.

Mr. C. F. Shipman, of Elmdale, returned home, Monday night, from California, where he had just finished spaying 1,000 calves and yearling heifers for Mr. Richard O'Neill, of San Diego county. Parties wanting spaying or gelding done will find him at Elmdale for a few weeks.

After the adjournment of the Republican County convention, last Saturday afternoon, the Republican League of Chase county met in the Court room, and elected W. Y. Morgan, H. S. Lincoln and E. D. Forney as delegates to the State League, which will meet at Topeka, May 9th, instant.

Two carriage loads of the school girls of the schools of Strong City, dressed in their costumes for the Centennial Entertainment, given by the High School, in that city, Tuesday night, passed through the streets of this city, that afternoon, carrying flags, banners, etc., appropriate for the occasion.

According to announcement, there was Centennial service at the M. E. church in this city, Tuesday, morning, the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Geo. Washington, the first President of these United States, and the programme, as published in last week's COURANT, was carried out. There was quite a large attendance at the church.

*Emporia Democrat*, April 24.—William Forney the "ladies' marshal" of Cottonwood Falls is transacting business in the city to day. . . Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand and daughter Lillie of Strong City are shopping in this city today. . . Steve Henshaw took his cattle numbering 217 head to his ranche in Chase county this morning to turn them on the grass.

Mr. D. S. Gilmore, who has been at work on the COURANT, as a typo, for about six months, left, last Saturday, for his home at Emporia, from whence he intended to leave for Kansas City, Monday, where he expected a situation. Mr. Gilmore is a good and faithful workman, and we regretted to part with him; but our best wishes go with him wherever he may be.

Nine days ago a rabid dog bit two sons of Mr. Cy. Spears, living three miles east of town, also his hired man, and, Tuesday, the older boy showed signs of rabies, and the two boys were taken to Strong City, where a madstone belonging to Mr. J. G. Winters was applied to them. The older boy had to be tied to apply the stone to him; but it clung to the younger one the longest.

It is said that two young men, living not a hundred miles from Cottonwood Falls, went to Marble Hill, a few nights ago, to visit some young ladies, and, the night being dark, they borrowed the "old gentleman's" lantern to see how to get home, and lost the same on the road; and now when they make their journey to that locality, they return home before night, as it is not desirable to have any more lanterns lost.

Messrs. E. W. Hoch, B. R. Davis, Chas. L. Dean, T. O. Kelly, J. T. Dickenson, J. W. Moore, E. S. Walton, C. F. Brockett, Taylor Riddle, J. R. Greer, Fred Lewis, S. F. Sackett, G. G. Billings, L. M. Knowles and W. F. Hoch, of Marion, R. L. Cochran, of Peabody, and Alphonse Bechet, of Florence, were in town, the latter part of last week, looking after the interest of the first named gentleman in his Congressional aspirations.

About 9 o'clock, last Thursday night, as Mr. A. C. Cox was walking along Main street, north of the school house, and looking toward a house occupied by colored people, where a social was going on he saw under Sheriff N. A. Dobbins, whom he says began shooting at him, and he began to run, the second shot taking effect in the small of the back, and felling him. He says he had a pistol in his pocket,

which fell out on the ground when he fell, and that Mr. Dobbins came up to him and picked it up; and kicked him on the side of the head and left. He was picked up by Jerry Brown, a colored man, and taken to the Central Hotel, where is still lying and receiving medical attendance from Drs. C. E. Hait and T. M. Zane, and in a fair way to recover. Further than the foregoing, the reporter of the COURANT could find out nothing from either Mr. Dobbins or Mr. Cox, both of them declining to say any more than Mr. Cox had already said; but Mr. Dobbins did say that, on the trial things would turn out to be different from what is now being talked by the people.

So, under the circumstances, it is best for no one to make up his opinion about the matter until after the sworn testimony is given in Court. Friday afternoon a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Dobbins was sworn out by Mr. Cox, and Mr. Dobbins was arrested and taken before Squire D. C. Ellsworth, and placed under \$2,000 bond to appear before said Squire, May 4th, instant, for a preliminary examination.

**A \$15,000 FIRE.**

**Seventeen Horses Perish in the Flames.**

**THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.**

About 2 o'clock, last Sunday morning, Wm. Sullivan, who works for Jas. G. Atkinson, and who slept in the office of Mr. Atkinson's livery stable, waked up and found the stable to be on fire, in the back end of the loft. He immediately began cutting the horses loose, two of which left the stable, badly burned, and were afterwards shot; but the others began kicking and jumping so that he had to leave them to save himself. Mr. Atkinson, who lives across the street from the scene of the fire was awakened by the noise, and he got over to the fire in time to save one of his buggies, getting his left foot and hand and his head quite badly burned. Seth J. Evans was the next person on hand, having been aroused by the cry of "fire" from Mr. Atkinson; and all of these gentlemen say that the atmosphere was filled with the smell of coal oil when they first saw the fire. The Court-house bell was soon rung, which awoke many of the citizens, who gathered at the fire and saved what property it was possible, under the circumstances, for them to save. The fire soon spread to the billiard hall owned by Col. Wm. S. Smith, and from there it communicated to the old stone store building of Ferry & Watson, owned by J. H. D. Rosan, of Hutchinson, all of which buildings were entirely consumed, while, with Herculean efforts, the frame buildings north of the stone store, were saved after being badly scorched, and to S. J. Evans, who did noble work everywhere, is due most of the praise for saving the buildings. To the young men and boys present is also due, much praise for the hearty good will with which they exerted themselves to save property and put out the fire. The billiard tables and fixtures in the building owned by Col. Smith were saved; also, the shelving and some of the fixtures in the Rosan building. J. W. Ferry and John Heberts, who occupied a room in the upper story of the stone building, were awakened in time to save nearly all of the contents of their room.

In the stable were the famous stallion, Harry Herr, one of the most royally bred horses in the State of Kansas, valued at \$8,000; Lady Herr, valued at \$500; a \$125 gray mare and a \$125 buggy, all belonging to the Gray Bros. The celebrated stallion, Marquis, valued at \$1,000, and owned by E. McHardy, of Emporia, was in the stable, as were also a \$100 horse owned by Wm. Sullivan, a \$50 horse owned by Jas. Ryburn, a \$50 colt owned by E. D. Replogle, a \$150 mare owned by Wm. Hillert, and nine horses owned by Mr. Atkinson, valued at \$800, besides about \$50 worth of clothing, etc., belonging to Mr. Sullivan, and two buggies, a carriage and all the harness, saddles, robes, etc., belonging to Mr. Atkinson, worth about \$700, all of which were lost; and on which there was no insurance. The buildings destroyed were worth about \$3,000, and were insured as follows: Stable, \$350; billiard hall, \$600; stone building, insurance not known.

Mr. Atkinson, proprietor of the stable, who had already begun the erection of another stable, is going ahead with the same, and he will, in a short time, resume business at his new stand, on the southeast corner of Main and Pine streets.

On Monday, W. R. Richards, owner of the stable, was arrested, charged with being the incendiary, and taken before Squire D. C. Ellsworth, when he gave bail for his appearance for trial, to-morrow morning, May 3.

**MASS MEETING.**

Pursuant to a call signed by the Mayor and Councilmen, the citizens of Cottonwood Falls held a mass meeting in the District Court room, Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the best plan to furnish such fire extinguishing apparatus as can be provided, and were called to order by the Mayor, Mrs. W. D. Morgan.

On motion, S. A. Perrigo was elected Chairman of the meeting, and L. M. Swope was elected secretary.

On motion, W. H. Holeziner, H. F. Gillett, A. M. Clark, E. W. Tanner and M. P. Strail were appointed a committee to correspond with the manufacturers of different kinds of apparatus for a city of this size; and find out the cost of the same, the conditions upon which they can be purchased, etc. and report at a future meeting of the citizens, when an ordinance can be drawn up, making an appropriation for the council to pass upon.

On motion, E. Cooley, A. M. Breese and E. D. Replogle were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to assist the Gray Bros. and Mr. J. G. Atkinson, the principal sufferers, from

**NOW THAT SPRING HAS**  
*really come we will tell you plainly some things we wish you to thoroughly understand, so that you can have an idea of what you can see when you call for your spring suit, hat, furnishing goods, etc.*  
For those wanting a good serviceable suit at a very low price, we have a large line of men's suits ranging in price from \$4.00 to \$7.50.  
Our all wool suits, a very complete assortment at prices from \$8.00 to \$15.00, is the line from which you can select your business suit.

**OUR STOCK OF WORSTED SUITS**  
*begin at \$4.00 and advance in quality and price to the finest imported goods at \$20.00 to \$25.00*  
**THIS ASSORTMENT BEING SO**  
*large and such a variety of styles and prices, the most particular person can find just what suits him, and at just the price he wants to pay.*

**OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUIT**  
*department is made up of the very latest styles, and our selections for spring prove very satisfactory to our trade, the styles and patterns being exceptionally nice.*

**Our Hat Stock will be**  
found in perfect keeping with our suits, and embraces everything needed in men's hats from 50c to the finest quality in the newest shades and shapes at \$2.50 to \$3.50. What we say of our hats is also true of our FURNISHING GOODS AND FINE SHOES.

**In Selecting you will**  
find the line complete in every department, and when you want to really dress up, come to our store where you will find everything to match, and feel assured you can get the correct styles and the **RIGHT PRICES.**

All Goods Marked in PLAIN FIGURES, and Strictly **ONE PRICE. TERMS CASH.**  
**E. F. HOLMES.**

the late fire, in making a new start in business.

On motion, this committee was authorized to appoint a sub-committee in each school district in the county, for the purpose of soliciting aid for these gentlemen.

On motion, A. M. Breese was made cashier of the committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman of this meeting.

**BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.**

Subscribe for the COURANT.  
Wire cloth and screen doors at H. F. Gillett's.

Mrs. M. Oliver says she will not be undersold by any one in the millinery business. my2-tf

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantiert alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitat. aug5-tf

T. C. Raymer, having opened a flour and feed store and coal office at the old stand of Somers & Trimble, east of the Court-house, asks the people to give him a trial. my2-tf

Be sure to read the advertisement of E. F. Holmes, "the one-price clothier," to be found elsewhere.

Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not the old fashioned kind that sound like a Jew's harp but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the finest harps and pianos.

E. F. Bauerle has moved back to his own place in this city, and will run his wagon, daily, in all parts of Strong City and this place, delivering bread, cakes, pies and jelly rolls. Any orders for bread, ornamented cakes, etc., left with him will be promptly filled.

Read the advertisement of Carson & Frye in this week's COURANT.

**GRAY BROS'. CARD.**

We wish to state to our friends and patrons that, notwithstanding the tragic death of Harry Herr, and the almost complete loss of the princely Scott Chief, we will be enabled, through the kindness and generosity of our many friends in Cottonwood Falls and vicinity, to still do business at the old stand; and, inside of ten days, we will have on hand a full brocker, if possible, to Harry Herr or Scott Chief, and as good as either. We would be glad to have our friends wait until that time, and call around and see if we have kept faith with them.

Yours, anxious to please and more,  
GRAY BROS.

**SITUATION,**  
with steady employment, and good pay all the year round, to reliable men furnishing satisfactory reference.  
B. A. MCMEMBER & CO.,  
Nurserymen,  
april-2nd  
Rochester, N. Y.

**Carson & Frye,**

Successors to D. A. Loose & Co.

**THIS WEEK**

Men's goods suits, coat, pants and vest, for \$3.75.  
Men's cassinet suits at \$6.00 worth \$7.50.  
Men's cassimere suits at \$8.00 worth \$10.00.  
Men's fine CASSIMERE SUITS at \$10.00 worth \$13.00.  
This is the best one, fine all wool CASSIMERE SUITS worth \$16.00 for only \$13.00.  
All wool WORSTED SUITS for Men, at only \$7.50 per suit.  
Boys' \$4.00 Suits for \$3.00. Boys' Suits cheap at \$5.00 for \$4.00.  
Boys' Suits worth \$5.50, a big bargain at 4.50.

**Come in and see the BIG BARGAINS in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.**

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,  
**CARSON & FRYE,**  
(Loose's Old Stand.) Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

OUR REPUBLIC.

The Centennial Celebration of Its Birth.

Inauguration of George Washington as First President—His Triumphant March from Mount Vernon—Brief Biographical Sketch.



N New York City April 30, 1789. George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States. As long as the Nation exists, says the Chicago Times, this day will henceforth be second only to the Fourth of July.

The inauguration should have taken place March 4, as Congress had, after the constitution had been ratified by the requisite number of States, named that day for the meeting of Congress and organization of the new Government.

The inauguration was delayed for several days by a question which had arisen as to the form or title by which the President-elect was to be addressed, and this had been deliberated in a committee of both Houses.

At noon the military, marching from their respective quarters with inflated banners and inspiring music, formed opposite the Presidential mansion under the immediate direction of Colonel Morgan Lewis.

The procession moved in the following order: The military, the sheriff of the city and county of New York, the committee of the Senate, the President-elect, the committee of the House of Representatives, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, Secretary Henry Knox, the Commissioners of the Treasury, and the citizens.

Washington's New York residence engaged in public life, when elected President he accepted of honor and after a second term, positively declined a third, and retired to his home full of honors and followed by a Nation's gratitude.

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oath of office required by the constitution. The oath was administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York in a balcony in front of the Senate chamber, and in full view of an immense audience occupying the street, the windows and the roofs of adjacent houses commanding a view of the impressive ceremony.

All eyes were fixed upon the balcony when, at the appointed hour, Washington made his appearance. He was clad in a full suit of dark-brown cloth of American manufacture, with a steel-hilted sword, white silk stockings, and silver shoe-buckles.



WASHINGTON TAKING THE OATH.

to the front of the balcony he laid his hand upon his heart, bowed several times, and then retreated to an arm-chair near the table. The populace appeared to understand that the scene had overcome him, and were hushed at once into profound silence.

Washington again bowed to the people as he returned into the Senate chamber, where he delivered to both Houses of Congress his inaugural address with a voice slightly tremulous and so low as to demand close attention on the part of his listeners.

Under such circumstances and with such a spirit did the immortal Washington enter upon the discharge of his duties as the first of a long line of Presidents.

An Eight Days' Journey. Before setting out on the direct journey to New York, Washington went to Frederickburg to bid adieu to his mother, then nearly eighty years of age, and as she then predicted, it was their last meeting on earth.

Washington bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life and domestic felicity, and with a mind oppressed with anxious and painful sensations set out for New York with Mr. Thomson and Colonel Humphreys. He was eight days on the road, traveling in his private carriage, preceded in a stage by his private secretary, Tobias Lear.

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At Fort George and the battery a great crowd had assembled. Governor Clinton was there to receive Washington and so was General Mifflin. Desiring to enter a carriage in waiting Washington walked to his lodgings at Osgood's house on Cherry street followed by a long civic and military procession.

Washington dined with Governor Clinton and at night the house was brilliantly illuminated, as were indeed most houses in the city, and yet with all this demonstration of confidence and affection Washington had sad sensations—"sensations as sad as pleasing, in view of what might be," as he wrote in his diary.

Biographical.

George Washington was born February 22, 1732, at Pope's Creek, Westmoreland County, Va., and died at Mount Vernon, Va., December 14, 1799. He was a son of Augustine Washington, whose earliest-known ancestor came from England in 1657. He became a planter, a county magistrate, a member of the House of Burgesses and a Colonel of militia at the time the Seneca Indians were troublesome.

Continuing his studies and paying special attention to surveying, to which he was well adapted, he was sent as a commission to the commanding officer of the British troops, and so successfully did he perform the work that henceforth he was a prominent man before the country and the civilized world.

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DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

The Republican Idea of Civil-Service Reform and Political Honesty.

It is very evident that the spirit which, in the days when Mr. Blaine was Speaker, appointed a committee with General Butler at its head, to execute a war dance on the principle of Civil-Service reform, is again at the helm in Washington. Within one month after his inauguration, President Harrison has completely set at rest all foolish forebodings that his was to be a nobby-pobby, milk-and-water administration.

Mr. Clarkson knew what the President and Mr. Wanamaker expected of him, and was too anxious to see the chips fly to waste time caressing the handle of the axe entrusted to his keeping; so he began laying about him with all the indiscriminate energy of a boy with his first hatchet.

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HIT ON THE FIELD.

How Soldiers Felt When They Entered Into Their First Engagement.

We had been held in reserve for five long hours while cannon thundered and muskets cracked spitefully along the front a mile away. A procession of dead and wounded had filed past us until we were sick with horror.

Our brigade was going in at last, and there was a look of relief on the face of every officer and man as we got the word.

As we swung clear of the woods a gust of wind raised the smoke for a minute, and I saw the plain in our front blue with dead and wounded.

Steady! Right dress! Double quick—march!

The air is alive with the ping of bullets and the whizz and shriek of shot and shell. We bend our heads as if breasting a fierce gale laden with icy pellets.

We are driving through the smoke-cloud when there is a flash of fire in front. I seem to rise into the air and float hither and thither, and the sensation is so dreamy and full of rest that I wish it could last forever.

Who is groaning? Who is shrieking? Who is cheering? And why should I laugh and exult? Have we held the line against a grand charge? Did we scatter and decimate the legions hurled against us?

How do you feel? My eyes are wide open, and I am lying on a cot in a large room. I see people walking about—other people lying on cots like my own.

And I was wounded? Had your left arm shattered by a piece of shell and we had to amputate it?—Detroit Free Press.

Extraordinary License. "It seems to me," remarked one of our citizens the other day, "that physicians are allowed extraordinary licenses in the manner in which they juggle with the welfare of their patients."

Cure for Barbed-Wire Wounds. For healing cuts and flesh wounds of all kinds in livestock, especially from barbed wire the following liniment has no equal, and flies will not trouble a sore when it is used.

November Fools Repent. The farmers of the Republican State of Kansas are beginning to wipe the dust from their eyes, and their vision is better now than previous to the November election.

A ROTTEN BOROUGH.

Has Rhode Island a Republican Form of Government or Not?

The minority majority in Rhode Island still holds its grip on that State, and the candidate for Governor who received the largest number of votes is now about to be defeated by the Legislature.

Miss Boofus will you please direct these envelopes for me some time to-day? and the chief of division laid the work upon her desk.

Jeffersonian Simplicity. "Papa, what is Jeffersonian simplicity?" "That, my son, is baby food for weak politicians whose stomachs are soured on the present."

How do they use it, papa? "They use it as politicians for weak minds."

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THE PRIME OF LIFE.

Just as I thought I was growing old, Ready to sit in my easy chair, To watch the world with a heart grown cold, And smile at a folly I would not share,

ATTACKED BY A LION.

Thrilling Story of a Strange Defensive Alliance.

The following true story might almost be ranked with some of Aesop's fables, under the name of "The Man, the Lion and the Baboons." It is related by a creditable witness, Mr. Charles Holland Lillie, who was traveling in South Africa.

"We were outspanned by the spring of Mool-fountain (Beautiful Water) in Bechuanaaland, our business being that of traders in wool, feathers and ivory."

"It wanted rather more than an hour to sundown, when Neiland turned to me and said: 'I am going to walk as far as that kopje (hillcock) and see if the cattle are on the other side; the 'boys' ought to be bringing them in by now; and away he went. It was our practice, as it is the general custom of traders and travelers, to have the cattle home and tied up to the dissel-boom of the wagons for the night; then, by lighting a couple of fires and leaving the dogs loose, we generally considered ourselves secure from nocturnal intruders, though we heard them plainly enough, and often saw their starlike eyes peering at us from the gloom."

"The 'kopje,' as they call small hills in Africa, was probably further away than Neiland had imagined, for he was some little time in reaching it. Some of the Kaffirs were squatting by me, where I stood by the fire cooking our supper, and watching Neiland, as he walked slowly across the heated, shimmering plain."

"Arrived at the kopje he ascended it a little, looked on either side of him, and then made his way round to the other side of the hill. He had accomplished more than half the distance, and was out of sight of the camp, when he took another survey. As the kopje was broken, uneven and rocky, bad for walking, his eyes had been bent on the ground. When he raised them for a more extended view he was horrified to find that he was being watched by an immense lion—a great tawny brute, with a black mane and flashing eyes. The animal was a little below him, standing on the level ground."

"Neiland stood perfectly still, startled into absolute immobility, fascinated by the danger of his position. In those few seconds, which seemed to him hours, he was bitterly blaming himself for having left his gun behind, and naturally his hand had gone to his belt, hoping to find, at least, his revolver, but to his dismay he was armed with nothing better than a hunting-knife."

"The lion did not advance, but stood as if waiting for a movement on the man's part, and the man did the most natural thing under the circumstances. With his face to the foe, he slowly and cautiously began to retreat up the hillside. What he hoped for he was scarcely conscious of, except, perhaps, that he might climb some point inaccessible to the four-footed beast, but it was almost hopeless work, owing to the nature of the ground and his constrained position."

"He had not made any great progress when he heard a confused grunting and jabbering away behind him. Half turning his head he glanced quickly round and saw a troop of baboons. Along with the man's movements the lion advanced. Here the man was between two fires, the lion in front and the baboons behind—formidable creatures these, as he knew them to be, possessing enormous strength and having the characters of morose and ungovernable temper."

"The jabbering increased, interspersed with shrill cries of rage; and presently Neiland was aware that the baboons were leaving the heights above and descending to where he was. Up to this moment he had stopped his slow ascent, but now he remained stationary in a crouching attitude, and drew the knife from his belt."

"The baboons came, leaping and running on all-fours, down the sides of the stony kopje, and soon they were round Neiland in a kind of irregular circle. There they staid, in knots of three and four, and raised the most unearthly din—barking, screaming, shouting and beating their breasts—such a tumult as the man had never heard before."

"The lion had stopped; he had done more, he had even retreated a little way; and then, putting his nose close to the ground, he uttered a sharp, short, angry roar. 'Thank Heaven,' thought Neiland, 'they will hear that

at the camp, and will remember that I am away!'"

"The baboons, great, powerful, hairy fellows, now redoubled their hideous noises, jumping about their allotted stations in the greatest excitement. It really appeared as if, with bristling eyebrows and angry distending mouths, they were making the most scornful allusions to the king of beasts before them."

"The lion stood there, angry, baffled and perplexed, lashing the ground with his tail; then he began to run, in quick strides backward and forward. Every time he put his head down the noise of the baboons increased. When he stood still, and throwing his head back, gazed at them, their exclamations died away; but they became, if possible, more alert and watchful than ever."

"The baboons seemed to gather closer together, still keeping Neiland in the middle of the circle they had formed round him. The lion retreated again, and roared; and some of the foremost baboons descended with redoubled noises, to the lower ground, while others filled their places."

"The lion backed still further away, till he had reached a respectable distance; here he staid, and, looking round, put his nose to the ground, and sent forth a mighty roar that reverberated along the echoing ground. After this, turning for the last time, he trotted off, to the heartfelt relief of Neiland, who was imprisoned now no longer, for, as the mighty beast disappeared, the baboons broke up their protective circle, ranged themselves in groups and extended line and commenced digging for the roots and earth-nuts, an occupation that they had probably been engaged upon before the Dutchman appeared upon the scene."

"Neiland clambered round the hillside to the spot he had originally left, from which he could not only see the camp, but also that we were already coming in search of him."

"The oxen came in half an hour after you started," said I, "from the opposite direction; then I heard what sounded like roaring. After that—'here I paused, for I could see, through the sunburn on his skin, that he was ghastly white. Luckily, Amatonga, one of the Kaffir boys, was carrying a canteen newly filled; so I gave Neiland a long, refreshing draught of water. 'God be praised!' exclaimed the Dutchman, and pressed my hand. 'I'll tell you later.'"

"We hurried back into camp, for the short African twilight was fast deepening into night. Round the camp-fire that evening Neiland told me the story of his adventure and his deliverance as I have set it down here. After the recital was over, the Kaffirs being warned, our guns were carefully loaded and other precautions were taken. We two men spent a long time, wrapped in our 'karosses,' by a blazing fire discussing the curious problem of Neiland's deliverance. Whether the baboons were more frightened at the lion than at the man, and so associated themselves with the man for protection, or whether they, by some subtle instinct had recognized the man's fear, and had come to his assistance—either seemed the more likely explanation—and both the human being and the brutes, with a knowledge of each other's terror, formed a tacit mutual protection society against a common enemy, there seemed to be an alliance that ended as soon as the danger was past. My friend was inclined to believe in this latter theory; and pointed out that the baboons opened a path for him in their circle, and witnessed his departure with the greatest tranquility. But, whatever the cause may have been, Neiland was mutually thankful; and never afterwards, when we were shooting along the banks of the Modder river, would he kill any of his friends, the baboons."—Illustrated London News.

"The Relation Dispensed With Among the Lower Classes. The Government has, within the past ten days, been taking the census, says a correspondent, and many curious facts will be elicited, especially as regards the marriage relations of the lower classes, who usually dispense with the priest and civil magistrate and go ahead in a fashion which Mrs. Mona Caird might approve were it not for the fact that the women have no sort of redress if deserted. They may, it is true, use the knife on their recreant spouses, and, in fact, they frequently do, but this only makes a bad matter worse. The truth is that people earning from eighteen cents to fifty cents a day find the civil and religious marriages too costly, hence marriages "detras de la iglesia," or behind the church," as the phrase goes. The civil marriage is the only legal marriage, but no Catholic woman would consider herself married without the religious rite, hence among the poor they solve the difficulty by not getting married according to either form. This sort of free love in practice works badly, for families are continually breaking up and children are turned into the street, or, from dire necessity, take to petty thieving. The census will probably also show how great is the proportion of really idle people here who prefer to go miserably clad rather than work steadily. Among this class are recruited the ranks of the beggars and thieves who infest the city, and who have to be kept in order by a strong police force. There is no lack of employment here for any able-bodied, industrious man or woman. There is little excuse for beggary, which is a great industry here, if it may be so called.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MARRIAGE IN MEXICO.

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THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, April 26. CATTLE—Shipping steers, 3 3/4 @ 4 1/2. Butcher's steers, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2. Native cows, 2 00 @ 3 20. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, 4 10 @ 4 45. WHEAT—No. 3 red, 78 @ 78 1/2. CORN—No. 2, 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2. OATS—No. 2, 29 @ 30 1/2. RYE—No. 2, 37 @ 37 1/2. FLOUR—Patents, per sack, 2 23 @ 2 40. HAY—Baled, 2 15 @ 2 15. BUTTER—Choice creamery, 23 @ 24. CHEESE—Full cream, 12 @ 12 1/2. EGGS—Common, 8 @ 8 1/2. BACON—Hams, 10 @ 10 1/2. Shoulders, 7 @ 8 1/2. Sides, 6 @ 6 1/2. LARD, 7 @ 7 1/2. POTATOES, 30 @ 40.

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers, 4 00 @ 4 30. Butcher's steers, 3 75 @ 4 35. HOGS—Packing, 4 00 @ 4 35. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 3 00 @ 4 80. FLOUR—Choice, 3 30 @ 5 15. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 78 @ 79 1/2. CORN—No. 2, 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2. OATS—No. 2, 29 @ 30 1/2. RYE—No. 2, 37 @ 37 1/2. BUTTER—Creamery, 24 1/2 @ 25. PORK, 12 35 @ 13 20.

CHEICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers, 4 00 @ 4 30. HOGS—Packing and shipping, 4 00 @ 4 85. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 4 00 @ 5 40. FLOUR—Winter wheat, 4 50 @ 5 40. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2. CORN—No. 2, 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2. OATS—No. 2, 29 @ 30 1/2. RYE—No. 2, 37 @ 37 1/2. BUTTER—Creamery, 23 @ 24. PORK, 11 35 @ 12 10.

CATTLE—Common to prime, 4 00 @ 4 75. HOGS—Good to choice, 4 00 @ 5 40. FLOUR—Good to choice, 5 15 @ 5 75. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 88 @ 92 1/2. CORN—Western mixed, 30 @ 37. OATS—No. 2, 29 @ 37. BUTTER—Creamery, 19 @ 39. PORK, 13 50 @ 13 25.

—The lazy man aims at nothing and generally hits it.

THE COLD IN RUSSIA.

Fatal Consequences to Creatures and Human Beings.

The cold in St. Petersburg, says a correspondent, is at times too intense for any outdoor amusement. Last year, for example, a brilliant fete on the ice had to be put off three or four times in succession owing to the cold, the thermometer registering no less than 25 to 26 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit). It is on days like these that one realizes what a northern winter is generally supposed to be, when all schools are closed, the university unvisited by professors and students, and the churches literally empty. Generally speaking, when the cold is so intense as 25 to 26 degrees there is little or no wind. This is fortunate for those unhappy people whom duty or misfortune obliges to be out of doors, for on a day like that the faintest breeze that ever spread its wings would prove sharper than a razor's blade, and mayhap quite as dangerous. As a rule, however, the day is calm, the air perfectly still, and the vault of heaven of a delightful blue. At such times I have occasionally seen and more frequently heard of birds in the air suddenly stopping in their flight and dropping down like stones rigid and cold to the earth below. I have also come across a far more painful sight—men and horses whose earthly career had been similarly put an end to. This is often the case with car-drivers. Of course, the carmen often drop off asleep during the weary hours of the night while waiting for the fare that never comes, and when the thermometer is at 25 degrees below zero, sleep invariably merges into death. Well meant efforts are perseveringly made to keep these unfortunate men from being mortally frozen. Immense fires, for example, like the funeral pyres of old, are lighted in all the frequented streets, and kept burning night and day, the red glow of the coal and wood fire forming a charming contrast to the white, glistening sheet of snow, especially when twilight, the "parent of dim enchantments," heralds in the night. But, in spite of all precautions, every winter a large number of izvoschtchiks are found frozen in their droshkys by shivering policemen—their bodies but a few removes from death's door.

Naturally people try to keep within doors when the mercury gets below 20 degrees, for, in spite of their Northern climate, educated Russians are incomparably more sensitive to the cold than we are. This, of course, is the inevitable result of the enervating training they receive. Brought up, as they are, in houses built with a special eye to warmth, and in rooms heated by Cympleton stoves, which maintain a temperature varying from 60 degrees to 77 degrees Fahrenheit, once they fall forth from these hot houses in winter they are wrapped up in furs, goats, hair kerchiefs and other articles of apparel to such an extent that their own mothers would not recognize them. There is, however, one absurd idea in connection with a Russian winter, set afloat, I believe, by De Maistre, which should be exploded once for all. I allude to the alleged frequency with which a perfect stranger, generally a peasant, will side up to an unsuspecting passer-by, and, snatching up a handful of fine snow, will set to work without a word of warning and scrub his cheeks and rub and pull his nose till they have changed their white color for a ruddier hue, which would be very embarrassing if it only lasted. Now, I have spent many winters in this country, and had favorable opportunities for observing exciting incidents of this kind, if they occurred, yet I have never once seen any thing answering the description, or met a man who had.—Chicago Tribune.

—Some Washington ladies adopted an original method of making their pastor a donation on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his installation. They gave him a bouquet of twenty-five large lilies, and in each lily was a five-dollar gold piece.

At Troy, N. Y., 16,000 persons work on collars and cuffs, and their wages are \$4,500,000 annually. Engraving and Electrotyping. If you want engravings of Buildings, Machinery, Portraits, Maps, Plates, or any thing in this line, write to us for samples and prices. Best work guaranteed at fair prices. Address: A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPIPER CO., Kansas City, Mo.

A MISSISSIPPI company has received an order for 40,000 wooden butter dishes from a St. Louis house.

ALL disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them. A MONTREAL man has patented a device by which he claims he can make a year's supply of ice for seventy-five cents.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THERE are 628 newspapers and periodicals published in foreign languages in this Republic.

It is no longer necessary to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forget this.

A CHICAGO man was lately fined five dollars for snoring in church.

Shrewd Advertisers.

Readers of the newspapers of the day cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the modern advertiser is progressive. He is compelled to be, else competitors more active in the invention of new advertising devices, will outstrip him in public favor.

The value of printers' ink judiciously and scientifically employed cannot be overestimated; it is the medium whereby a meritorious discovery is raised from local fame to a position in the public esteem. Hence the columns of the newspapers are daily used by hosts of advertisers and in the competition which is indulged in to attain the desired end, the reader is oftentimes amused.

The greatest of American advertisers, and it may as well be said in the world, is H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., whose name has been made everywhere familiar in connection with Warner's Safe Cure, widely advertised because of its merit in the prevention and cure of kidney diseases.

By printer's ink this great discovery has achieved world-wide popularity and thousands feel grateful for the knowledge thus acquired of this greatest of modern remedies. Furthermore, the public has been taught that disorders of the lungs, brain, heart and liver which have hitherto been regarded and treated by the profession as distinctive diseases are not so in fact, but are the attending symptoms of disease of the kidneys; hence the consumptive, the dropsical, the paralytic and the sufferer from nervous disorder can be restored to health by Warner's Safe Cure, which will remove the true cause of those disorders by restoring the kidneys to healthy action.

The advertising methods employed by this greatest of advertisers are invariably instructive and, although the reader may sometimes be "caught" in reading an advertisement, which was not at first supposed to be such, there is nevertheless no time lost since useful information is invariably gained concerning life's great problem.

BLOOD-BLISTERS should be plunged into spirits of camphor, and kept there five minutes; this prevents the blister and eases pain.

Horrid Torture. This is often felt in every joint and muscle of the body by turns, by people who, experiencing the earliest twinges of rheumatism, neglect to treat the malady, as they may easily do, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a professionally authenticated remedy for the agonizing complaint. Recollect that rheumatism unchecked often lasts a lifetime, or abruptly terminates it when the malady attacks the heart. The Bitters also remedies chills and fever, dyspepsia and liver complaint.

Iowa farmers last year raised enough corn to pay off all the farm mortgages in the State and leave a balance of 100,000,000 bushels.

Better Than Oklahoma. 1200 acres of the choicest land in the San Luis Valley in Southern Colorado, all under fence, water-rights secured and ditches ready for use. It will be sold as a whole or in quantities to suit the purchaser. It is the finest land in the valley, and is adapted to the raising of stock-raising. For price terms, etc., address HENRY A. BUTTERS, Alamosa, Colorado.

A WORKING-MAN in Pittsburgh has patented a new submersible ram that will pierce the side of the heaviest iron-clad.

Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria is the cheapest remedy in the world in proportion to the work it does, because it is certain to cure even the worst cases if taken properly. One bottle of thirty pills will cure any ordinary case, and one dose will stop the chills, but a number of doses and a little time are required to drive all Malaria from the system. Sold by Druggists.

Engraving and Electrotyping. If you want engravings of Buildings, Machinery, Portraits, Maps, Plates, or any thing in this line, write to us for samples and prices. Best work guaranteed at fair prices. Address: A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPIPER CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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CAUTION

W. L. Douglas's name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by any body; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on the bottom, as you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

MADE REAMLESS, WITHOUT TACKS OR NAILS. The reputation of this shoe is so well established that it is not necessary to go into details. \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. A fine dress shoe made of the best stock. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. The best shoe for the price in the market. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. Is made expressly for Policemen, Letter Carriers, Railroad men and Farmers. \$2.50 EXTRA VALVE CAPE SHOE. Made purposely for heavy wear, and should last a year. \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. Is specially recommended for service and comfort. \$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE. Look at them and judge for yourself. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. Have been thoroughly tested and give the best satisfaction. ALL MADE IN CONGRESS, BUTTON AND LACE.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 AND \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

When the question was suggested of putting a lady's shoe on the market at a popular price, we at once experimented to get a good serviceable, stylish shoe to sell at \$3.00. After much trouble and expense, we at last succeeded, and can now give you a shoe that is in every way worthy of your consideration, and you will find it equal to those which have been costing you \$4.00 and \$5.00. These shoes are not made of Frezka kid, but of the best kid that can be produced in this country, and we do not give you an expert to distinguish between the two, and venture to say, if the question of service and quality comes up, the decision would be in favor of W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 Shoe for Ladies. Another and excellent recommendation is that they are made without tacks or nails, having a smooth inner sole which relieves the annoyance of scuffed hose and sore feet. If your dealer will not get you the kind or style you want, send your order direct to the factory, with the price enclosed, and they will be sent you by return mail, postage free; consequently, no matter where you live, you can always get W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. Be sure and state size and width you wear. If not sure, send for an order blank giving full instructions how to get a perfect fit.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. PENNONT WITHOUT DELAY.

WM. RADAM'S Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Typhoid, Cholera, Dysentery, Hay Fever, Blood Poisoning, and all private and contagious diseases. Send for pamphlet describing this wonderful discovery. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED A LIVE CANVASER. In each town to sell a COMPLETE SPECIALTY. Popular and of long standing. Large commissions, quick sales, no capital required. Inquire the commercial standing of the canvasser. Established 1856. Write for particulars, enclosing 2c stamped addressed envelope. THE REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS CO., Dayton, O.

ENGRAVING & ELECTROTYPING. Largest and best equipped establishment west of the Mississippi. Photo-engraving department run by electric light. Good work, promptly, at reasonable prices. Write for samples and estimates. THE REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS CO., Kansas City, Mo.

find that Pilo's Cure for Consumption is not only PREVENTS, but also CURES Consumption. A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPIPER CO., Kansas City, Mo.

PROFITABLE EASY EMPLOYMENT. Address: LOVELL MANF. CO., Erie, Pa. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THOROUGH BRED EGGS—All varieties Partridge, Figs, Field—Cheap. R. H. MARSH, Memphis, Mo. A. N. K.—D. No. 1226.

BONANZA TO AGENTS SAMPLES FREE. Write now for list of agents. GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City.

OKLAHOMA TOWN LOTS, \$3. Circular free. Oklahoma Townsite Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Said Mrs. G. to Mrs. D. "Twas o'er a cup of fine Bohemia; "Our pretty hostess yonder, Has gained in looks surprisingly; She seems as well as well can be! What is the cause, I wonder?"

Said Mrs. D. to Mrs. G. "She's changed indeed, but then, you see, She put aside objection, And tried that famous remedy, Which did so much for you and me— Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is a potent specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to Women; a powerful tonic and nerve, it imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness. It is carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1.00) refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Copyrighted, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.

Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Simplest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headaches, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Blotting, Eruptions, Itchings, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggist.

BRYANT & STRATTON Business & Short Loan Co., Real Estate, Commissions, Indemnities, etc., 261 Broadway, New York.

Unsuccessful in getting positions. Send for Circular.

## THE HAPPY LAND.

### The Supreme Moment for the Oklahoma Rush Reached.

#### A Break-Neck Stampede For Homesteads and Town Lots—Cities Populated in a Moment and Wild Prairies Suddenly Spring into Activity.

GUTHRIE, I. T., April 23.—Fifteen thousand home seekers are camped on the grassy upland of Guthrie, the pioneer city of Oklahoma. Their camp fires gleam in the darkness, and their tents loom athwart the sky like an army in a bivouac. Guthrie, heretofore an insignificant station in a wild and uninhabited country remote from civilization, has more than a population of 15,000.

All this was gained in an afternoon. In no country save America, and in no part of that country but the great West, could such a thing be possible. It is a triumph for the Western people, especially for citizens of Southern Kansas, such as they may never again have the opportunity of achieving. That they were fully equal to the occasion needs no more proof than the presence of 15,000 people in New Guthrie last night. The conservative and leisurely East may well look at this and wonder.

When the first train arrived at Guthrie from Arkansas City, the embryo street and lots of the new city had already been laid out by enterprising men, citizens who had been early on the scene. Hardly had the cars slowed down at the station when eager men leaped from the car windows, slipped from the roof of coaches and poured out of the doors in streams. One at a time in such haste that they were over his head and turned a somersault on the soft earth. When he got upon his feet he rushed up the slope to the land-office like a crazy Texas steer. In a minute the slope leading up from the station was black with men rushing headlong eager for coveted town lots. In two minutes not one of the men who had filled the train was left in speaking distance of the railway.

By the time this crowd had reached the top of the slope near the land-office men, who had been running parallel lines for streets and driving in stakes for town lots, were well on their way along the level strip of land east of the land-office. The crowd then caught the moving line of streets and lots and rushed eastward at a tremendous rate.

The men who brought along a muslin sign bearing the words "Bank of Guthrie," were compelled to take up a lot one mile back of the station.

The next train arriving from Arkansas City brought 1,500 home seekers about ten minutes later.

The men in this train poured across the prairie like an army charging the wing of the enemy. They spread out north and south with axes, spades and stakes and began with wonderful energy the location of town lots and streets.

The third, fourth, fifth and sixth trains from Arkansas City swelled the number to as many thousands.

By this time the lot seekers had reached the eastern horizon. In area Guthrie is as big as Arkansas City.

When the seventh and eighth trains came in, late in the afternoon, the crowd had overflowed all bounds. On the east the streets and town lots had been extended fully two miles, on the north a mile and a half and on the south nearly a mile. No attempt had been made to lay out a town on the west side of the track, although a slope of green prairie was unlooted.

This wild land had been all filed on for homesteads, with the exception of a beautiful piece of green grass, extending west of the Cimarron river and west of the railroad track. It was the finest stretch of ground in the neighborhood.

Men were not alone in their search for lots. A few ladies came down on trains prepared to go to housekeeping with tents and cooking outfits. One lady lost her tent somewhere on the cars. She spent the afternoon looking for friends with whom to spend the night. Another lady who lost her husband in the crowd when the first rush was made hunted all over the town site in a state of speechless agitation.

Almost with the first rush of the homesteaders from the cars, the homesteaders who had started across the Oklahoma north line at noon in wagons and on horseback, began to pour into the new city. Their horses were reeking wet from the hot and furious drive. They took possession of such town lots in the future Oklahoma metropolis as they could lay claim to. Meanwhile the land-office was besieged by an eager and determined crowd of men waiting to file claims upon homesteads.

As the afternoon wore on, this crowd grew larger, until at closing time it reached a regular jam far down the line toward the railroad station.

Business in the land-office went rather slowly. The register and the receiver did their best, but they could not keep up with the pressure upon them was tremendous. The men who were waiting to file claims were forced into line two abreast. They carried blankets and baskets of provisions with them. Friends brought them water to drink from the engine tank at the railway track in the rear of the land-office. Dealers in real estate began bustling in about two o'clock in the afternoon. One enterprising dealer had as a background for the safe transaction of business a stock of rifles which had been placed there by the Government troops on duty at the land-office. Near by was the tent of United States Marshal Needles. The tent was surrounded by a large American flag set on a young tree flagstaff.

The land-office occupies the most conspicuous place in the entire town site. It is located at the top of the slope that leads eastward from the railroad. It can be seen for several miles in all directions. It is not yet finished, but it is doing something more than a land-office business.

The Rush From the South.  
FURCELL, I. T., April 23.—A bright morning showed Oklahoma in all her glory. Two boomers made their way down to the river bank and the depot. The hills and meadows showed fair and green to the thousands of eager pilgrims. From far away to the southward the wagon trains came winding along the roads and across the country. Many had moved their camps during the night and were already at the river. Others had crossed the river, but over their heads the mantle of charity is thrown and no one of all the waiting men on this side of the river has ever seen anybody crossing no matter how plainly they were to be seen. They are glad to see the invaders return, but will say nothing about them hereafter. But here were more in the dark hollows on the other side who shivered in concealment half the day and made their appearance at noon. These were spotted and will be bitterly contested in the future.

The cause of so many returning just as the tide had set in fully towards the promised land was a demonstration in force by the military Sunday night. The southern part of Oklahoma was flooded with soldiers Sunday, and toward evening they moved out in all directions toward the border. They reached the South Canadian shortly before midnight, and the boomers flying before them reached the opposite bank in wild confusion about the same time. The soldiers did not take time to overhaul anybody, and the fleet-footed trespassers did not give them much of a chance to do so. They started up on every hand as soon as they heard of the approach of the military, and made their way in wild flight southward, keeping what little start they had until they had reached the opposite side of the river. But here, also, they were shortly followed and ordered back from the bank and a guard was placed to patrol the line. Up and down the river through the dark hours of the night the sturdy sentinels kept moving, and the crowds in the groves which fringed the river valley grew larger and the camp fires multiplied as the night wore on. So on till noon they kept coming.

About eleven o'clock a line of horsemen formed down close to the water's edge and the wagons clustered around the fords. The rich and the poor, the young and the old boomers, tenderfoot mounted on horses, great and small, were in line. Gray-bearded men whose hoarse groans and faded as often as the changing seasons had swept wild gusts of north and south wind over the land where they had long hoped to make their homes, were in line. Many of them had spent all their earthly possessions and the best years of their lives in the endeavor to possess the homesteads for which they were now to ride a long race. Some of the best horses in the country had been imported by the new comers to ride for these very claims. They made a fine show on the dress parade, of a dash down the street or a prance to the river's bank. But the heavy Indian ponies ridden by the grizzled, old-timers made better time through the swift and muddy current and sniffling quicksands and then over the hills by uncertain paths to the places where the corner stones used to be. The river was lower than usual, instead of being on the rampage, as had been anticipated.

In the railroad yards all was bustle and confusion for twenty-four hours before-noon. Long rows of box cars were standing on the sidetracks, where they have been accumulating for weeks. The railroad men have had their hands full for two weeks past on account of the rush of the cattle business. The stock trains have been keeping the track warm day and night ever since the movement north began, and crews have been running for days and nights at a time. They already had about all they could attend to, and the train dispatchers were sorely puzzled to keep sight of the track before the order came to prepare for putting through the "boomer" express on special time.

The anxious yardmaster and the sleepy engineers were glad that the day of confusion had come at last, and their hope was that it would pass without a wreck. Scheme after scheme was tried to induce railroad men to make use of their opportunities to take different parties into the country ahead of time. Some wanted to hire box cars. Others wanted to be secreted in other ways on freight trains which were going in before twelve o'clock, and scores wanted to ride in on the engines. But the train men only laughed and the schemers went away unhappy.

The train of twenty-four coaches moved slowly out at 11:30 with all the people on the house tops waving an adieu. As it approached the bridge steadily a courier galloped up the opposite side of the river, and the pickets were withdrawn. The train crept over at last. The scene on the other side can only be left to the imagination. The boomers' cavalry carried everything before it. They rode far ahead of the train and were soon all over the country. They reached Oklahoma station before one o'clock. The train reached Guthrie two o'clock. The quickest run was made by T. F. Howard, a distance of twelve miles in forty minutes. He had the racehorses imported for the occasion and left the rest far behind. The tenderfoot drove their packhorses hard at the start and left the others behind. The old boomers kept their wind till the finish and ended the race in the style. What the horsemen did not get in Oklahoma was captured by men who were on the ground or very near it at noon. According to the general account they came from every direction at twelve o'clock, and a few minutes afterwards were holding down claims for miles in the interior of the country. The railroad excursionists had to content themselves with town lots. Several thousands of them have been taken at Oklahoma City. Two factions are already wrangling over the location of Oklahoma City proper and Guthrie. Oklahoma City covers parts of five quarter sections as laid out at present. Guthrie extends into ten square miles and makes a good town site. There is no lumber at either place and edibles were so scarce that a great many went hungry.

The trouble has hardly begun. Many men found one more companion on their favorite quarter section. Half the land in the valley will be contested. The facts will demonstrate that Oklahoma is a land where the army officers declared nobody was there except a few who were entitled to remain, on account of runners between deputy marshals and railroad officials. The best of every thing was taken before the outsiders got a share, and the probability is that every thing will be contested.

There are rumors of difficulties at Oklahoma City, Guthrie and Norman. Near here one man was killed. A man named Nolan rode out from here to a claim across the river and found there another named Corbet, a native of the Chickasaw Nation, who was already rich in land and a home on the river. The two quarreled, and Corbet shot Nolan in the back and killed him. The two had scarcely driven stakes when a man armed with a Winchester rifle issued from the bushes and ordered them off. Compis showed fight, when the man shot him through the breast. The wounded man was dragged into the bushes for his friend and there died in half an hour. When the news reached Guthrie a posse of thirty men organized and overtook the murderer about twelve miles north. He refused to surrender and was killed at a volley. Reference to the entry books show that his name was probably C. T. Land.

Amusing Confusion.  
GUTHRIE, I. T., April 24.—There were many amusing scenes while staking lots. A number of men would get together and agree that a street should run in a certain direction. Lots would be staked to face it. Men adjoining would declare that these fellows had staked directly in the street, and that their lots faced the street. Thus the greatest confusion reigns, and no man knows for a certainty that he has a lot. Nevertheless, many sites were sold on payments as high as \$3,000 for a supposed business site. Trouble is feared over this point, which is the only thing that will breed trouble. In this state of uncertainty, every one is good-natured.

An Oklahoma Casualty.  
WICHITA, Kan., April 23.—L. S. Paige returned last evening from Oklahoma with his arm shattered by a rifle ball. Paige claims it was an accident, but it is thought he was the outcome of a row. His arm was amputated.

A Gambler Shot.  
WICHITA, Kan., April 23.—A gambler named Thompson was shot last evening near Guthrie and will die. His home is here.

## GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

The English Statesman's Reply to an American Home-Rule Memorial.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24.—The noted "Exile" Mr. Gladstone recently sent Mr. Gladstone a list of names signed to a home rule memorial, including those of President Harrison, Cardinal Gibbons, Speaker Carlisle, Vice-President Morton, Archbishop Ryan, Secretary Blaine and a large majority of the members of both branches of Congress. He has just received an autograph letter from Mr. Gladstone reading as follows:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, April 23.—My dear sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of March 22, and the remarkable list appended to it of those distinguished citizens of the United States who have testified through the memorial you mention to their interest in the condition of Ireland and their desire for a just and reasonable acknowledgment of her national rights and aspirations. I rejoice not only to think but to know that throughout the wide confines of the race to which we all belong there is an overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in favor of the independence of Ireland. At home this judgment has been constitutionally recorded by Ireland herself, by Scotland and by Wales, the representatives of all three being in favor of home rule by a majority of three or four to one. And foundering ourselves on the evidence of the election in England which have taken place since the general election of 1885, we firmly believe that England herself, were the opportunity now afforded her by dissolution of the British Empire, would decide in accord with those of the other portions of the United Kingdom and of the Anglo-Saxon race at large.

Encouraged by these indications at home and abroad, and by the wise advice of their representatives in Parliament, the Irish people show an indisposition to cringe and outrage not less remarkable than their determination to carry forward their cause to its successful consummation, now retarded by the votes who do not represent the real sentiment of the country.

It is a further satisfaction to me to include in this acknowledgment local, but authoritative, expressions of opinion. I have long felt that what has proceeded from the center and has had the illustrious sanction of the President himself. This very day I have received a communication in the same spirit with one from the Legislature of Nebraska, one further indication of the sentiment and desire which prevail throughout the vast domain of the United States. Finally, I rejoice to be put in possession of the fact that a memorial when your great country is about to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the American Commonwealth.

I have been requested from Chicago and elsewhere to intimate an assurance of my participation in your national joy. It is a real and a grateful participation. The statements of the American revolution have been a real and a grateful participation. The statements of the American revolution have been a real and a grateful participation.

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## A GALLANT SHIP.

Royal Reception to the Steamship That Save the Danma's Passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The steamer Missouri, having on board 863 passengers, including twenty-eight cabin passengers from the Danmark, arrived at her pier in the Delaware at 8:30 last evening. Her passage up the river was a royal procession. Every vessel along the route and inside of the breakwater saluted as the Missouri passed by, and from all docks in the vicinity, there were black with a dense mass of people, loud cheers greeted their arrival. Among the crowd were many representatives of business men of the city. The ship was soon surrounded by a fleet of tugs which had gone down to meet her and she was boarded by an army of newspaper men. A number of ladies and gentlemen who were awaiting at the deck boarded the Missouri as soon as she was made fast, and sought to capture Murrill and present him with a beautiful floral ship as a token of their appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the shipwrecked crew. As soon as they were landed the new arrivals were treated to a substantial lunch, which had been prepared by the agent of the Pennsylvania railroad. They were then looked after by John B. Smith, passenger agent of the Thingvallei line, who at midnight forwarded 280 of them to the West by the Pennsylvania road, and the rest were shipped to New York, only about a dozen stopping in this city. Through an interpreter the Swedes said they were glad to be on land and that they looked up to Captain Murrill as their savior. The stories that could be gathered from the broken English of the travelers was much the same as has already been printed; a gallant rescue, the breaking of a shaft on April 4 causing the death of the engineer, the agony of suspense while the Danmark was gradually filling with water and relief when on the morning of the 5th the Missouri hove in sight, ere all dwelt upon. Then they described the work of towing for the shore, and eventually the exchange of passengers from the Danmark to the Missouri as each boat load of human souls were taken on board. One entire day was occupied in throwing overboard the cargo to make room for the passengers. By the night of the 7th 721 human beings had been safely placed upon the Missouri, which was then safely steered to St. Michael's in the Azores. The day after the rescue a baby was born to Mrs. Linnis, which was named Missouri. This morning Captain Murrill, of Missouri, will be given a rousing reception at the Marine Exchange, and will be the guest at the St. George dinner to be given in the evening. Captain Murrill is only twenty-nine years old and has held a mate's license since he was twenty-one. The cargo of the Missouri which was thrown overboard was that stored between decks.

Corn on Hand.  
CHICAGO, April 23.—The following appears in the Farmer's Review: "We summarize the report of our correspondents relative to the percentage of the 1888 crop in the principal corn-growing States as follows: Ohio, crop 130,569,992 bushels, 33 per cent; 39,269,997 bushels on hand; Indiana, crop 129,543,013 bushels, 32 per cent; 51,053,675 bushels on hand; Illinois, crop 285,503,470 bushels, 37 per cent; 99,650,283 bushels on hand; Iowa, crop 39,845,712 bushels, 25 per cent; 107,395,299 bushels on hand; Missouri, crop 237,563,568 bushels, 27 per cent; 65,441,639 bushels on hand; Kansas, crop 162,289,623 bushels, 23 per cent; 37,552,013 bushels on hand; Nebraska, crop 151,591,479 bushels, 33 per cent; 48,477,443 bushels on hand."

The Liquor Question.  
WASHINGTON, April 23.—The question of carrying liquor into or through the Indian country, and especially whether it can be taken into Oklahoma at present, is the subject of a note sent to the Secretary of War in the seven principal corn-growing States as follows: Ohio, crop 130,569,992 bushels, 33 per cent; 39,269,997 bushels on hand; Indiana, crop 129,543,013 bushels, 32 per cent; 51,053,675 bushels on hand; Illinois, crop 285,503,470 bushels, 37 per cent; 99,650,283 bushels on hand; Iowa, crop 39,845,712 bushels, 25 per cent; 107,395,299 bushels on hand; Missouri, crop 237,563,568 bushels, 27 per cent; 65,441,639 bushels on hand; Kansas, crop 162,289,623 bushels, 23 per cent; 37,552,013 bushels on hand; Nebraska, crop 151,591,479 bushels, 33 per cent; 48,477,443 bushels on hand."

A Clerical Incident.  
NEW YORK, April 23.—A man who represented himself as Rev. Joseph Manning has been collecting subscriptions here for the Leavenworth, Kan. He exhibited a certificate which purported to come from Bishop Fink of Leavenworth. It now turns out that he is a bogus priest, and he has been arrested and says his name is James Reynolds. He was a peddler and recently came here from Ohio. By his swindling scheme it is said he has picked up several thousand dollars. Among those he has swindled are Banker Eugene Kelly, John McCollum, A. M. Palmer and Ada Behan.

A Supposed Crime.  
CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 23.—Yesterday morning the dead body of Ben Morris, a constable of this place, was found on the tracks of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, a mile from here. The body had been mutilated by a passing train, but it is believed that Morris was murdered and then placed on the railroad so that the grinding wheels might cover up the crime. He had made many enemies and it is thought that some of them may have avenged themselves. A close investigation of his death will be made.

Sufficient Troops.  
WASHINGTON, April 23.—Acting Adjutant-General Keeton received the following telegram late yesterday afternoon from General Crook: "The Assistant Adjutant-General of the department of Missouri telegraphed that he is in receipt of a dispatch from General Merritt at Oklahoma station, stating that he will probably need no more troops to maintain order, and that he is confident of being able to do so with the force now on hand. He says that newspaper accounts of the situation are probably exaggerated."

Oklahoma Postmasters.  
WASHINGTON, April 23.—Congressman Peters succeeded yesterday in having the commission issued to D. S. Flynn, of Kiowa, Kan., as postmaster at Guthrie, Oklahoma. The office at Lisbon was also promised to David McCane, another contestant of Mr. Peters, but the department officials finally gave the Lisbon office to an Iowa applicant. An Indiana man tried hard to get the Guthrie appointment, but although he had strong backing, Mr. Peters managed to hold the fort in favor of Flynn. The latter had a building taken to the Oklahoma line a week ago, and his bond has been here for two weeks.

## AFTER THE RUSH.

Matters in Oklahoma Settling Down to Disputes Over Claims, Attended With the Usual Number of Killings—Confusion as to Town Sites.

GUTHRIE, I. T., April 23.—Near Alfred, a small station fourteen miles north of here, Tuesday, three men squatted on the same claim and trouble occurred between a man named Stevens from Kansas and the other two claimants, whose names could not be learned, who had agreed between themselves to force Stevens and his family of wife and four small children off the claim and then divide. Stevens resisted this unfair treatment and informed them he was willing for all three to work the claim and leave the matter to the proper authorities to say who was the rightful owner. To this they demurred, and during the row Stevens was shot through the lungs. He managed to reach his family and died after a few hours. His wife was almost crazed.

News soon spread over the neighborhood and a small party of settlers soon assembled at the unfortunate man's tent. The poor fellow was buried yesterday in a plain box on the claim for which he sacrificed his life. A collection was taken up for the widow, which amounted to \$11. Mrs. Stevens is not certain what she will do, but the neighbors strongly advise her to remain and care for the children.

The Murders Lost No Time in Quitting the Country for Fear of being Lynch'd.

GUTHRIE, I. T., April 23.—There were two tragedies here Monday in disputes over claims. The first victim was N. T. Compas, reported in these dispatches previously. Of the other murder the facts are as follows: The body has been identified in that of J. C. Cylant, late of Frankfort County, Missouri. All information shows that it was a most heinous and cold-blooded murder, perpetrated by three desperate characters, who desired to take possession of a claim of which he was the lawful owner. One of the murderers of young Cylant was captured and executed. He was discovered in the bushes near the river. A posse of thirty men was formed for the purpose of capturing him. When they arrived at his hiding place they demanded his surrender. His answer was to pull his revolver, and instantly a volley was fired and he fell mortally wounded. He died in an hour. His name is unknown. The vigilance committee made no effort to conceal the killing of the assassin, and rely upon the community to sustain them in their efforts to overawe the turbulent and lawless element of the camp.

Oklahoma Killings.  
PORT RENO, I. T., April 23.—A settler named Goodwin has arrived at Reno from Oklahoma and makes a sworn statement to the post commander that a party of four had been fired upon by a party of twelve Texans, who claimed the location made by Goodwin and party. The Texans claimed the land, having located there with Captain Payne several years previous. Goodwin made his escape and hid in the thick brush along the river until after dark, when he made his way toward Reno. The rest of his party were killed. A detachment of company C, Thirtieth infantry, under Lieutenant Buck, were quickly sent to the scene to recover the bodies and make a full investigation and arrest all suspicious persons in the vicinity.

Half Breed Killed.  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Kan., April 23.—Elder Towne tells of a tragic scene enacted at Oklahoma City of which he was an eye witness. A white man by the name of Noland and a half-breed named Halbert got into a quarrel over a claim and the latter was instantly killed. Noland made his escape.

Growing Confusion.  
GUTHRIE, I. T., April 23.—Confusion at Guthrie still reigns and continues in all dimensions. The trouble is all about lots. There are six and seven claimants for every lot. The present town site of Guthrie contains 1,923 acres of land by actual survey and every lot is taken. A very bitter feeling is being engendered against the three hundred United States marshals who were at Guthrie and had claims staked before ten o'clock and then threw up their offices. Unless this can be done away with trouble is apprehended. Under an official guise the marshals got into the Oklahoma country and staked off the best claims in the forenoon. The boomers in the brush saw this and they came from their hiding places and did the same thing. The marshals could do nothing because they had violated the proclamation, and so the brush men and marshals stand in together, while the multitude of home setters are against them. One gentleman, finding he could get no lot, fled on the entire town site of Guthrie, and the case will go into court.

Boulanger in London.  
The French General Takes Refuge in England.  
LONDON, April 23.—General Boulanger and his party arrived here at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was immediately driven to the Hotel Bristol, where he will establish his quarters. A large crowd of admirers gathered in front of the hotel and extended a cordial welcome to the General. When General Boulanger and party arrived at Dover a large number of friends of the General gathered on the pier and received him with cheers. The passage from Ostend was a rough one and the General suffered from sea sickness. A police commissary from Calais watched the party on behalf of the French Government. Several hundred persons, mostly French, waited in the Charing Cross railway station the arrival of the train on which General Boulanger traveled from Dover. When the General emerged from the train he was heartily cheered by the people inside. There was a mixed crowd outside the station, which alternately hooted and cheered him. Although it was announced that M. Rochefort would remain in Brussels he accompanied General Boulanger and Count Dillon to London. The crowd outside the station is estimated to have numbered 2,000 persons. They groaned and hissed the General as well as hooted and cheered him. The public generally are apathetic concerning General Boulanger's presence in the city.

Lightning's Awful Work.  
HALIFAX, N. S., April 23.—John Schofield, of Peach Hill, and one of his children were killed by lightning on Sunday night. The family were preparing to retire when a buzzing sound was heard and Schofield was thrown to the floor and the whole side of the house fell in, one of the beams killing a child aged two